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PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

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CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

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COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BOMBAY BRANCH

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 3 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. PENINSULAR	7267	T. Leigh	10th Aug.
" ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	17th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E.H. Gordon	24th "
" PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	31st "
M. L. ARABIA	7902	J. L. Parfitt	7th Sep.
" EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	14th "
M. L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	21st "
" ORIENTAL	8284	J. F. Jephson	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Oct.
" PENINSULAR	7267	T. Leigh	12th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	8284	J. F. Jephson	19th "
" CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said

The steamers marked "proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

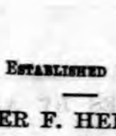
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th July, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
* IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,212	1st October 1901.
* CLEOPATRA	....	4,024	1st November 1901.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,212	1st December 1901.

* will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MARIA VALERIE. P. Berberovich		4,235	15th Aug., 1901.
MORAVIA	....	3,503	in January 1902

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,695	25th Aug., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 6th August, 1901.

HARBOUR FERRY SERVICE.

THE well-known S.S. "FAIRY QUEEN" 330 Tons Gross, LEAVES MODY BUNDER DAILY, as under:—

For Dharamtar via Karanja and Rewas 7 A.M.
For Ulwa via Uran, at about 1-30 P.M.

N.B.—Caterer Now on Board. Breakfast and Lunch on 24 hours' notice, NO LIQUORS SUPPLIED.

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S. Doc. BALDUINO	5,000	O. Canepa	15th Aug., 1901.
" R. RUBATTINO.	5,000	M. Saporito	15th Sept., 1901.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single. Tickets, 4 months.	Return Tickets 6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8
2nd "	357-3	550	577-8	605
3rd "	165	--	--	--

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th August, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	24th Oct., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "LAOS," 6,357 tons, Captain Flandin, to sail on or about 21st August, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 9th Aug, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 13th Aug., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 15th Aug., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Hureh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 3rd September.

FOR NATAL, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 26th August.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 27th September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 9th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th August, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

"OBRA," .....5,456 tons.....to sail about 10th August.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 23rd July, 1901.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S.S. SULTAN	2881	Scharfe	19th August.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to NATAL (Durban).

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadows Street.
Bombay, 12th July, 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

FOR SALE.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.

IN GOOD PRESERVATION.

CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs.	a
European Military Adventurers of Hindostan. Compiled by H. Compton	1	6
The Log of a Jack Tar. Edited by Commander Lovet Cameron	1	6
The Ship's Adventure. Clark Russell	2	0
Annals of Sandhurst. Major A. F. Mockler Ferryman	2	8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper	1	6
The Hosts of the Lord. F. A. Steel	1	6
Handley Cross (2 vols.) Surtees	2	0
A Romance of the Tape. Flora Hayter ...	0	8
The Laughter of Reterkin. Floria MacLeod ...	1	8

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Many Cargoes. W. W. Jacobs	0	12
False Coin or True. F. F. Montresor	0	12
Scoundrels and Co. Coulson Kernaham	0	12
The Cruise of the Cachlot. F. T. Bullen ...	0	12
His Familiar Foe. E. L. Prescott	0	12
The Men of the Merchant Service. Bullen ...	0	12
Edward Barry South Sea Pearler. Beeke ...	0	12
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) Edited by C. W. Alcock. Half Morocco binding	10	0

The lot for Rs. 24 to a single purchaser. Apply to "R." care of "Bombay Gazette," Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BEERS, STOUT, CIDER.

GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT.
By FOSTER & SONS and by BURKE & CO.
BASS'S BEERS.
Bottled by FOSTER and by STONE.
ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER ALE,
Bottled especially for the Company by IND COOPE & Co.
TREACHER'S PILSENER BEER.
SPARKLING DEVONSHIRE CIDER.
MESSRS. FOSTER & SONS' Bottling.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine articles Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	"	12,00,000
Uncalled Capital.....	"	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
" 1 Year	5 "
" 6 Months	4½ "
" 8 Months	4 "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent
Calcutta, 16th July, 1901.
LONDON BRANCH:
12, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
21, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co,

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G, JOHN WALTER } Managers.

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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent,
17, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa,
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHROEDER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
PRANLAL SAMBHULAL DESAI, Esquire, Chief Agent Gujerat and Kattyawar.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 17th July, 1900.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens	24,060,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including postage.

FLAMMARION BINOCULAR.

A NEAT AND COMPACT

OFFERS THE GREATEST FIELD, POWER AND TELESCOPIC VISION IN THE COMPASS OF A SMALL GLASS.

Perfect Construction, High Power, Large Field. — THE FLAMMARION BINOCULARS. — Acute Definition, Portability Light.

For its size is Unequalled for Military, Naval and Sporting Purposes.

"JUMELLE 'FLAMMARION' CONSTRUITE SOUS LE PATRONAGE DE L'ILLUSTRE ASTRONOME."

Many British and Native Regiments now use the "FLAMMARION."

A SPECIMEN GLASS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

"Flammarion" Field Glass, Cash Rs. 32, Credit Rs. 35.
"Flammarion" Opera Glass " " 20 " " 22.

Special quotations for large numbers to Regiments. Above prices include Military brown leather case with belt, slings and shoulderstraps for Field Glasses, and Morocco leather cases for Opera Glasses.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.
MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.
FORT, BOMBAY.
SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c., &c.

WHISKIES.
ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
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SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA CHAMPAGNE, HOCK, CLARET, BURGUNDY, LIQUEURS
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
W & A GILBEY, J. & C. WHITE HEIDSIECK & Co. E. & F. CANORS I.O. SICARD, BRETON & HOARD.
&c. &c. &c

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

MONDAY NEXT, 12TH AUGUST.

DIRECT FROM AUSTRALIA

INAUGURAL PERFORMANCE OF

ADA MAVEN CO.

New Depictation of Australian Bush Life,

THE ORIGINAL FIRST PART

THE BUSH RANGERS.

PRICES, Rs. 3, 2 & 1.

PLAN AT SOUNDY'S.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "SCOTIA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Undesigned Warehouses. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 8th August, 1901.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL, CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 614 OF 1899.

NATHOO TOOLSIDAS and PREMJI TULSIDAS, both of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants, residing at Wadnee Gadi or Issajee Road without the Fort..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

COOVERJI NARSANG, DAMODHER JETHIRAM, JEWAN CHATOORBHOOJ and KESSOWJEE WAGHJEE, all of Bombay, Hindoos, carrying on business in co-partnership together under the name and firm of KHATAO ROWJEE & COMPANY at Wadnee Gadi without the Fort, and MITHABAI, widow of the late MULJI KHATAO, deceased, also of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Wadnee Gadi aforesaid..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 18th day of August, 1898, it was ordered inter alia that the said Plaintiffs should pay to the said Defendant Mithabai her costs of the suit taxed at Rs. 254-4-0.

And whereas by a warrant of sale, dated the 7th day of February 1901, the Sheriff of Bombay, was directed to SELL all the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs Nathu Tulsidas and Premji Tulsidas in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting on the west side of Wadnee Gadi or otherwise known as Issajee Road, without the Fort in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 311 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows :—On the North by the property of Mapin Moosa, on the South by the property of Thacker Gocouldas Madhowjee, on the East by the said Wadnee Gadi or Issajee Street, and on the West by the properties of Ladha Topan and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 155, 741-741, 741, 336, and New Nos. 7286, 6463, 6264 and 6188, old Survey Nos. 375, 375 and 530, and New Survey Nos. 2519, 2520, and 2515, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward B No. 1478, and Street No. 12, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the late Khatao Rowji, deceased, and his tenants and are now in the occupation of Poonja Waljee and his tenants.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on FRIDAY, the 13th day of September, 1901, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said warrant of sale put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Plaintiffs, Nathu Tulsidas and Premji Tulsidas in the said lands and premises, or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs of previous execution and of the said warrant of sale.

The following is a list of the rents, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable :—

1. Claim of Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai & Co., under a mortgage of the 21st of September, 1896, made between the Plaintiffs of the one part and Messrs Tyabji Dayabhai of the other part which claim is stated by them not to exceed Rs. 3,000.

(2). Claim of Morarji Daarsey under a mortgage of the 18th of August, 1899, made between the Plaintiffs of the one part and the said Morarji Daarsey of the other part for Rs. 7,000 and interest.

(3). Under clause (c) section 287 Civil Procedure Code, it is to be notified that Mithabai claims under a decree (dated 17th July, 1896,) in Appeal No 903 and a decree (dated 12th September, 1895,) in Suit No. 611 of 1892 to be entitled to a charge on the said house for Rs. 30 per month for maintenance and Rs. 1,169 for arrears of maintenance and to a right of residence in such of the rooms of the said house as shall be fixed by the Commissioner.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Plaintiffs Nathu Tulsidas and Premji Tulsidas to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Plaintiffs, Nathu Tulsidas and Premji Tulsidas have no saleable interest whatever in the property to be sold in accordance with this proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned 5th Defendant has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Out of the puchase money one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the property is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited and the property will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 8th day of August, 1901.

JAMES MACDONALD,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT, SAYANI & MOOS., Attorneys for 5th Defendant.

NOTICE is her by given that RUSTOMJI NANABHOY KARANJIA have attracted TO SELL the undermentioned properties to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said properties or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritence, possession, lease or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 101, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor or Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

FIRSTLY. All that piece or parcel of land whereof a portion is Pension and tax land and a portion Fazendary together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Marine Lines Road, Bombay, without the Fort, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 260 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under No. 31, and bearing the Pension and Tax No. 515, and bounded on the East by the property of Rustomji Nanabhoy Karanjia on the West by the Wellington Street, on the North partly by the property of Manockji Hoshungji and partly by a public passage, and on the South by the first Marine Street, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land with the shed erected thereon also situate at the said Marine Lines Road, in the registration sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 27 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under No 30, and bearing Pension and Tax No 515 and bounded on the East by the property of Fardoonji Coalbroker, on the West by the property firstly described, on the North by the property of Rustomji Nanabhoy Karanjia, and on the South by the 1st Marine Lines street which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendor.—Dated this 8th day of August, 1901.

PESTONJI RUSTIM & KOLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of NANJI LAVJI, late of Bombay, Hindu, deceased.

VITHALDAS NANJI, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant residing at New Kazee Mohoola, without the Fort of Bombay..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE R. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 5th day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and One and in the first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

(The Seal of the High Court of Bombay)

W. LANE,
The 5th day of August, 1901.

Messrs. MALVI, HIRALAL & MODY, Petitioner's Attorneys.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

HORNBY ROAD,

Having a Surplus Stock of TABLE LINEN, CUSHIONS, TABLE COVERS, &c., will, during August, dispose of same at prices considerably below cost.

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BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS, Engagement, Signet and Fancy Gem Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Links, Studs and all sorts of Jewellery always ready in stock. Inscriptions, Crests and Monograms engraved on Presentation Articles in best artistic style.—P. MEHTA and Co., 69 Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

OAK TRAYS with Nickel mounts, Oval in 4 seizes Rs. 15, Rs. 18, Rs. 21 and Rs. 24, Oblong 12 in. Rs. 12, 14 in. Rs. 16, 16 in. Rs. 18, 19 in. Rs. 21.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd. Bombay & Poona.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SUN-PROOF HELMETS, Light Weight, Pith, Covered Best Grey Felt. Smart Shape, Rs. 11-8. Polo Pith Helmets, Rs. 5-8. New Soft Felt Hats, Wide Brims. Real Panama Straw Hats.—ASQUITH & LORD, LD., Opposite Clock Tower.

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WHILE out-shopping don't fail TO SEE our CHEAP and USEFUL NOVELTIES at PRICES to suit every purse.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 4-12 per cwt and 24 per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

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REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co, of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-4 to 4-8 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer. D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES of all Descriptions for HIRE and SALE. Apply E. C. PALLONJEE, No. 72, Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

DIE SINKING in best style, 3 Letters Monogram Rs. 6, Crest from Rs. 5, Sketches for approval, Color Printing As. 6 per 100. Price list free.—BENDRE & Co., Poona City.

HALSE'S FAMOUS "SILVER CREAM" for plating Electros, Copper, Nickel, Brass &c., without Battery. Rubbed on with the thumb, polished with a cloth. Re. 1. HALSE, SONS & Co., Manufacturing Chemists, Byculla.

SWORDS and SCABBARDS, RUST so readily. Have them nickel-plated by

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E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C.S.I, I.C.S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Baroda.

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FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

RHEUMATISM & GOUT cured by KHAKI OIL.—Highest Testimonials. Re. 1 per phial. Sole by Messrs. TREACHER, BARIA, and all Dealers in Medicines.

RAIN—Most of our constituents are under the impression that good photographs cannot be taken on a wet or cloudy day. This is a mistake. Our STUDIO is specially adapted for producing best results during rainy or cloudy weather when the light is soft and most suitable for artistic work. Special Reduced Rates for outdoor photography such as Polo, Cricket, Football, Lawn Tennis, &c., &c. For particulars apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers, Hornby Row, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSSA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

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NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on THURSDAY, 22nd August, 1901, at 9-30 P.M.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
Hon. Secretary.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

INTEREST ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on DAILY BALANCES of CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum only.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

THE INDIAN LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, whereby the liability of a Shareholder is limited to the amount of his Shares.

Capital—Rupees Five Lakhs, divided into 5,000 Shares of Rupees 100 each.

At present Shares of the value of Rs. 3,26,000 will be allotted, out of which Shares of Rs. 1,26,000 will be given to Mr. Motabhoy Bhikhajee Contractor in part payment for the purchase of the Land from him by the Company, and the remaining Rs. 2,00,000 are offered to the Public.

Payment for the Shares will have to be made as under:—
Rs. 10, at the time of applying for the Shares.
Rs. 50, one month after the date of application for Shares.
Rs. 40, two months after the date of application for Shares.

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That portion of the land alone which is under grass cultivation, brings in at present a net income of Rs. 12,000 a year, and is expected to go on giving increased income every year.

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Further particulars can be learnt from the Company's Prospectus, Copies of which, and the Forms for Application for Shares, can be obtained from the Company's Office, No. 19, Hummum Street, Fort.

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Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

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523 Prizes		Total ...	5,000

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All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the "bona fide" drawing.

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CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles:—TREZURA, The New Brain and Nerve Food. ZARORBA, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

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As supplied to H.M. The QUEEN for 50 years.

The only Whisky distilled on the Queen's Estate at Balmoral.

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FOR AUGUST, 1901.

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THE

ST. JAMES'S BUDGET

(LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD NEWS

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR

ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.

EVERY FRIDAY, SIXPENCE.

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THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Hunyadi János

FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS, OBESITY, &c.

THE "VIENNA MEDICAL PRESS" SAYS:—

"Hunyadi János may be regarded as a specific for obesity."

AVERAGE DOSE.—*A wineglassful before breakfast, either pure or diluted with a similar quantity of hot or cold water.*

CAUTION.—Note the name "Hunyadi János," the signature of the Proprietor, ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, and the Medallion, on the Red Centre Part of the Label.

BRICKMAKING MACHINERY

To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.

COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALTY.

C. WHITTAKER & CO., LIMITED,
ACCRINGTON, ENGLAND.

Telegraphic Address—"BRICKS," ACCRINGTON. Codes—"A B C" and "ENGINEER & C°"

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF FULLY GOOD BENGAL COTTON.
Suit No. 262 of 1901.

Tricumdas Sadaram and others.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

Shridan Gopinath and others.....Defendants.

Pursuant to the order made in the above suit on the 18th day of July, 1901, and under instructions from the Receiver appointed herein, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction to the highest bidder at Colaba in the godown of Mr. Kanji Purbat—

200 full-pressed bales fully-good Bengal cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

1 microscope with a series of eye-pieces and object glasses, including 1 water immersion object glass,

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 handsome strong victoria with fixed coach box.
1 second-hand strong glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 chesnut Arab horse 14 hands, 8 years old, quiet in saddle and harness.
1 bay Arab pony goes well in saddle and harness.
1 handsome strong landau by "Casterton" in very good order.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT VITHALWADY.

Notice is hereby given that in exercise of the power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 22nd day of October, 1897, and under the instructions of the mortgagees, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at Vithalwady, on MONDAY the 12th inst, at 4 p. m., (subject to conditions of sale which will then be produced) the following properties:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground situate on the north side of Vithalwady street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and eight square yards or thereabouts, of which Jijibhy Jewaji is Fazendar, together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector or Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 1713, street, No. 42, Street Telwady, Ward C, and Ward No. 1635, 1635, Street Nos. 93 and 97, Vithalwady Street, Ward C and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Purshotum Govindji, on or towards the west by other property of the mortgagor and hereinafter secondly described on or towards the north by Telwady Lane, and on or towards the south by Vithalwady Street, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Rutomsey Lalji or his tenants.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Vithalwady Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipal Collector of Taxes under Ward No. 1457, Street No. 99-101, Vithalwady Street, Ward C and Ward No. 163, Street No. (1) Vithalwady Street, Ward C, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by the property herein before firstly discribed, on or towards the west by the property belonging to Presajl Nundoo, and now belonging to Thaker Tricumdas Purshotumdas, on or towards the north by Telwady Lane, and on or towards the south by Vithalwady Street, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of Thaker Gocouldas Gordhandas as Trustee for the mortgagor.

The conditions of sale can be seen at the office of the Auctioneers or of Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees, at the old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort.

Under instructions from Messrs. Balaram Vinayak Sangit and Dewjee Tricumdas, the Special Commissioners appointed by the High Court in Appeal No. 113, preferred from Suit No. 424 of 1894, filed by Mithabai against Canjee Arjoon, by virtue of the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 29th day of July, 1887, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Parshotam Waljee, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of August, 1901, at the hour of 4 p.m., sell at the premises, by Public Auction, the undermentioned property. All that piece or parcel of land or fazandari ground of which Dhanjibhai Cursetjee Ghadiali is Fazandar, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at the back or side of Khetwady Back Road in the registration sub-district of Bombay, now in the occupation of the said Parshotam Waljee and Assessed by the Collector of assessment under Street No. 2, Ward No. 2086, containing by admeasurement 554 square yards, be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the east by sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Hassan Pardhan, on the west by the Khetwady back road, on the north by the property of Khoja Mooljee Rahim, and on the south by the gully and beyond that by the property of Merwanjee Dadabhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the said Special Commissioners, at their Office at 101, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th August, 1901.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character.

Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASS

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of landed property at Balajee Shamset Street advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED until further intimation.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 40,000 CASES KEROSINE OIL.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Rasoolbhoy Hajee Abd Rehman, auction account and at the risk of Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.—

About 40,000 cases kerosine oil, "Anchor" brand.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
N.B.—The cases can be viewed to-day at the Port Trust Godowns, Nos. 4 and 16, at Mazagon Dargokhana any time after 10 a.m.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON AND BENTWOOD FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, CARPETS, ETC.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th inst. at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Action at the Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned, the following consisting of iron painted folding chairs, garden teapoys, seats bentwood sofas and chairs, tolled gold jewellery, sample watches by Waltham and Co. of American brass and iron bedsteads, water proof umbrellas, large and small carpets and rugs, over-coats, American pistol-ware, leather and plush goods, binoculars, albums, etc.
The above is now on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Auction Sale of Superior Woollen Worsted Coatings Diagonal Venetians, Tweeds Tennis Flannels, Woollen Flowered Creppons, Fancy Cotton Shirtings, etc.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the concerned a consignment of superior woollen and cotton goods arrived per s.s. Caledonia, consisting of all wool superblue and coloured venetian cloth, black and blue supervenetian and jubilee coatings, corkscrew coatings, Scotch-tweed, fancy coloured tweed flannels, black and blue serge, coloured, twisted, and home spun coatings, coloured woollen venetian and serge worsted, white serge, woollen suiting flannels, fancy coloured flowered woollen creppons, cotton washing tweed and Oxford shirtings, etc.
The pieces which are from 2 to 24 yards in length will be sold singly to suit purchasers.
Also by order of the Standard Trading Company and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Crown and Co. of Benares.—
4 pieces Benares Koshi silk 88 yards.

On SUNDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Love Lane, Byculla, opposite the Temple, the handsome French-polished black-wood and teak-wood household furniture, glassware and crockery, miniature slate billiard-table, with balls and cues, gent's bicycle, singing bird in cage, gram crushing machine, pictures, lamps, table ornaments, fire-proof safe, cooling punka, 6 octave organ by Gilbert Bauer and Co., London, &c., the property of the late A. T. SHORE, Esq.
The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 12 p m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

The property of P Flor, Esq. consisting of iron bedstead, dressing and wash hand table, chest of drawer, cupboards, mustache, chairs, teapoys, Remington action B L S B 440 bore sporting rifle.
1 "Club" soda-water machine of Sirdar's Carbonic Acid Invention Syndicate Co. Ld.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Lakhamdas Laljee, of Mooljee Jetha Market, ex s s Gulf of Trinidad—L.T.D.S 2234-5-6 cases white mulls.
By order of the Administrator-General, a lot of old rafter belonging to the estate of the late Bai Meherbai, widow of Mr. Nowrojee Ardesir Davar.

[AT 2 P. M.

A few ladies' and gents' bicycles, new and second-hand.
1 strong built office shigram.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 light victoria in good order.
1 light dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Framjee Rustjee Cursetjee, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Sorabjee Cursetjee Javeri, the following jewellery, viz. :—

1 pair diamond and ruby bracelets.
1 pair diamond and emerald bracelets.
1 pearl bracelet with small diamonds.
1 turquoise bracelet.
1 gold box set with diamonds.
4 small pearl necklaces.
1 valuable ruby and diamond rose ring.
1 ruby and diamond rose ring.
1 packet 84 "Jaberjust," 104-karats.
1 pair diamond ear-studs.
1 pair diamond and pearl ear-studs.
1 diamond horse shoe ear-stud.
31 diamond, pearl, ruby, emerald, sapphire, opal, and turquoise rings.
The property is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON OOMERKHARY ROAD.

On FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Messrs Munroop Ladha & Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the legal heirs and representatives of the deceased Mortgagor Gunoo Makund Sawant and Mahadoo Mukoond Sawant, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 11th day of August, 1893, the following property, viz :—

All that pieces of Fazendary land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the Western side of Oomerkhary Road, containing by admeasurement about 150 2-8 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 3537, and street No. 17-21, and bounded on the East by the said Oomerkhary Road, on the West by the public gutter on the North by the house of Shaik Ahmed, and on the South by the house of Krishnabai, wife of Chimanshing and which premises are in the occupation of the heirs of the said Mortgagors.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 9th August, 1901.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

The following properties belonging to the estate of the late Sir Tharia Topan will be sold by Public Auction on the under mentioned dates and hours at the respective premises by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., under instructions from Mr. N. C. Macleod, Receiver in Suit No. 255 of 1893.

On THURSDAY, the 12th September, 1901, at 4-30 p.m.
Property at Narayen Dabooiker Road, Malabar Hill, bearing Ward No. 3347, Street No. 2.
On FRIDAY, the 13th September, 1901, at 3-30, 4, and 4-30 p.m.
Properties at Parel bearing Ward Nos. 7489 (1). 7489 (2) 7489 (3), and 7489 (4), and Street Nos. 91, 91A. 91B, and 91C.
On MONDAY, the 16th September, 1901, at 4-30 p.m.
Property at Altamount Road, Cumballa Hill, called Prospect Lodge with large compound, bearing Ward Nos. 3422 and 3433, Street Nos. 1 and 2.
On TUESDAY, the 17th September, 1901, at 4-30 p.m.
Property at Nishanpada or new Bengalpoora Street, bearing Ward No. 1872, Street Nos. 229-243.
On THURSDAY, the 19th September, 1901, at 4 and 4-30 p.m.
Properties at Samuel Street, bearing Ward Nos. 1675 and 1676, Street Nos. 203, 205.2 7, 209.
On FRIDAY, the 20th September, 1901, at 4-30 p.m.
Property at Chutree Sarung Street, bearing Ward No. 2214 Street Nos. 1-3.
On MONDAY, the 23rd September, 1901, at 4-30 p.m.
Properties at Clive Road bearing Ward Nos. 4871-4872, and Street Nos. 24-28 and 30.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Little & Co., Solicitors to the Receiver, or to the Undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One English landau, by Kesterton.
To be sold in pairs, by order of an English firm, a consignment of boots and shoes.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 9th August, 1901.

GENUINE FIRST CLASS
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES
MAY BE HAD AT THE
HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY,
MANGALORE, P. O. KANKANADY.

Mother Tinctures, Powders and High Dilutions
Schussler's Tissue Remedies,
all at 1 1-2 anna per dram.
Externals, pills and low dilutions
at 1 1-4 anna per dram.
A box of the 30 principal medicines
Rs. 2-12-0.
Manual of Homœopathy, Rs. 3-4-0.
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Sonwabe, As. 8.
Homœopathic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M.D., Rs. 4.

THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI
SPECIFICS
at Annas 4 per tube.
A box of the 33 Specifics, Rs. 7.
A small trial box of the 16 Principal Remedies
Rs. 2-8
Guide for the same, Re. 1.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUG. 7.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 20 00 000,000
Rs. 15 70,000 were allotted to Calcutta,
Rs. 2 70,000 do. Bombay,
Rs. 1 00,000 do Madras.

Rs. 20 00,000 at 1-3 29-32.
Minimum rate received 13 per cent.

Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 10,40,000.
Amount to be allotted, next week, Rs. 20,00,000.
Bills in Bombay, Rs. 40,000, at 1-3 15-16.
Do. Madras, Rs. 40,000 do.

2½ per cent. Consols	£93 7-16	= unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-4	= ,,
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£108	= ,,
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£94 3-8	= + 1-16
Bar Silver in London	27	= + 1-16
,, New York	58 5-8	= unchanged
Exchange on London at Paris	25·20	= + 1
,, New York	4·87 7-8	= unchanged
Discount, Bank of England	3 per cent	= ,,
,, Short London Bills	2 1-2 ,,	= ,,
,, Indian Bank Bills	3 1-4 ,,	= ,,

Amount paid into the Bank of England....£100,000

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for exports 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 9,000 bales. Spot 4 11-32 —2-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Liverpool futures—

Aug.	Aug-Sep.	Nov-Dec.	Feb-Mar.	May-June.
4·12	4·9	3·62	3·61	3·61
—3	—3	—6	—6	—6

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	7,000	bales.
Do. last year	nil	
Exports to Great Britain	6,000	,,
,, Continent	2,000	,,
Mid.-Uplands	8	,,
Futures, month of Sept.	7·07 —	5
Do. Do. Dec.	7·16 —	7

	Bales.
Total visible supply	1,600,000
,, of which is East Indian	129,000
,, stock in London	9,000
,, quantity in sights	10,120,000

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat 45. August-September, Antwerp sellers, tone dull.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore, 42, August-SeptemberHavre and Dunkirk sellers, tone dull.

Linseed, 58 3-4, August-September, Antwerp sellers, tone firm.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, the 7th August :—

Cotton	772 bales.
Wheat	11,242 cwts.
Linseed	1,793 ,,
Rapeseed	7,989 ,,
Gingellyseed	97 ,,
Poppyseed	2,920 ,,
Groundnuts	nil
Castorseed	2,675 ,,
Rice	2,891 ,,
Myrabollams	229 ,,

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8.

EXCHANGE.

Council bills were allotted in full at 1s. 3 29-32d. and a small amount of extras were taken at 1s. 3 15-16d. The market remains quiet with but a small business reported at current rates.

We quote :—

Bank T. T.	1s. 3 7-8d.
Do. Demand	1s. 3 29-32d.
3 months' sight credits	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do ,, France	108 3-4
30 days' sight Hongkong	144
Do. Shanghai	195
Do. Japan	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

With a rise of 5-16th reported in London the market opened steady at 97-5 for settlement, at which rate a fair amount of transactions were put through in the Marwaree bazaar. Later on, in Fort, a quieter feeling set in and with free sellers the rate declined to 96-15 again rising in the afternoon to 97-2. A large business is reported during the day.

SHARES.

Shares are steadier and a better inquiry has arisen for both mill and press shares.

FREIGHT.

The market is firmer to-day. Bookings are reported for Hull and Antwerp at 14s. for August loading, and for Hamburg at 14s. 3d. to 14s. 6d. An enquiry for Liverpool at 13s. 9d. has been refused. The steamer Mount Oswald now in harbour has been taken by speculators at 14s. one port and 14s. 6d. two ports with Hamburg 6 extra. She is expected to be ready for loading by the end of next week.

SEEDS.

Seeds are firmer all round. There are several buyers of linseed at Rs. 10-8 with few sellers. Rapeseed is steady at Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 6-13 for Brown Cawnpore and Delhi. For poppyseed Rs. 9-1 has been paid and castorseed is firmer at Rs. 34.

COTTON.

A further decline was reported this morning from New York and Liverpool, but locally rates are practically unchanged, the steady enquiry from the mills and the reduced stocks of higher classes tending to keep our market firm. The day's sales are estimated at 3,000 bales including about 1,100 bales of fine Berar cotton at Rs. 183 purchased by Japan shippers.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats dull.
Good Bhowmugger 3 10-32.
The Manchester market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	93 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3¼ per cent. Rupee Papers	94 3-8
Bar Silver	27

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 7.

The Anchor Line steamer s.s. Britannia left here for Bombay this afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Franz Ferdinand, sailed from Kobe, for Trieste, on the morning of the 7th instant.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda Fazilka and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended July 1901, on 1644·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	*1,55,000	4,20,000	7,000	5,82,000
Or per mile of Railway	94	256	4	354
For previous weeks of half-year	..	..	..	..
Total for 1 weeks	1,55,000	4,20,000	7,000	5,82,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,17,594	4,75,046	6,238	5 88,34
Per mile of Ry do.	85	289	4	358
Total to corresponding date do.	1,07,057	4,75,046	6,238	5,88,341

* Includes Rs. 25,000 for Haulage of Mails.

Decrease for the week	Rs.	6,341
Do. to date		6,341

A FREE VETERINARY BOOK.

We learn that a most useful Veterinary Book is attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the ailments and accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle, Poultry, and Birds of all kinds.

Condy's Fluid is an absolutely certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels, and Mud Fever in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, etc., in Sheep.—Rinderpest, Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores, Foot and Mouth Disease, and Diarrhœa in Cattle.—Distemper Mango, Canker, and Eczema in Dogs.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists and Stores. Beware of local substitutes, all are inferior. Insist on having Condy's Fluid.

SCHEFFER AND DRASCHER'S REPORT.

HAMBURG, JULY 13.

SUGAR.

CONSEQUENT on a poor foreign demand and the small needs of the refineries, prices for sugar fell off again this week, and at present there is little prospect of an improvement. Although the crop through Hamburg is continuously large, statistics are not favorably affected, for according as balances in the sugar producing lands are reduced by export, those in America increase; in the United States alone there are now a million and a half bags more than at this period last year. The coming beet crops in Germany promises well, in spite of dry weather and of the fact that in many places the leaves are withering for want of rain. In general the state of the best fields is excellent, and if rain should fall, they will exceed their promises. Accounts from Bohemia speak well for the beet-crops, so far all looks well, though the next eight weeks must decide the final result. Austria and Hungary give the same good news. In France the rain that fell recently improved the prospects. All other sugar producing European countries return good reports. We must expect from the 7 1-2 per cent increase in the area under beet, three to four hundred thousand tons extra in next season's crop. To that we may add 200,000 tons from Cuba. As in the current season we produced 900,000 tons more than we consumed, next year we will enjoy the doubtful advantage of an over production of eight to nine hundred thousand tons. From that will be deducted the increased consumption of the following year. Naturally the prospects for the season will suffer or gain according to the weather of the next few weeks.

COFFEE.

Although prices had gone down in consequence of unfavourable exchange, they fell still lower last week, and in the apathy that affects merchants now, there is no reason why prices should not reach a still lower level. Every reduction in price makes the position of Brazilian planters more unsatisfactory. They now receive only an average of 4,300 Reis as compared to 7,500 in 1899-1900 and 15,000 in 1893-94. The world's stock of coffee has decreased this year in June, being lower than in any of the foregoing years. This is the more remarkable as the arrivals in Brazil in June were 200,000 bags more than in the same period last year. The consumption is high while low prices rule, and if the stock of coffee on hand is not to be reduced, Brazil must produce at least 10 1-2 million bags this season. It is not likely she will produce more.

COTTON.

The sudden rise in price that ruled in the first half of the week was almost lost again on Thursday and Friday, when good rain fell in Texas. It shows how artificial was the rise when a couple of showers more than usual could negative it. According to the reports from the Cotton States the dry weather there has done no harm, that favoring rain could not easily make good, and if interested people diligently spread reports to the contrary, the wish must be father to the thought. In June the export of yarn from Europe was 8 per cent. greater than in last year, but according to the latest information the situation in Manchester is worse and even if some orders come from India and China, there can be no talk of activity in the business. On the Continent cotton conditions are as sad as ever, and there is scarcely a factory which has not seriously reduced its outturn The state of affairs revealed by the Leipziger Bank smash shows that the situation of the factories is still worse, especially in Saxony and the neighbouring districts. It is the Custom to buy Cotton against Bank bills but in consequence of the present risky situation, bills on any except well-known banks are declined.

The stocks in harbour, and at inland stations are somewhat reduced this week, but they are still heavier than in any previous years. Almost everywhere in the American Cotton states rain is wanted.

PETROLEUM.

The better tone in the petroleum market has lasted through this week and the trade has made some purchases. The improvement was not considerable, but if it was an advance on previous weeks and if the weather keeps cool, it may last until the autumn sales begin.

In America some new springs have been started but their average production shows no increase and only a few springs cover the cost of the boring installations. The best boring was that in Ohio and it is possible that the production in this state will increase as two specially rich springs have been lately opened. Prices cannot rise just yet for the consumption of oil does not equal the production, though experience teaches us that the price of petroleum is not regulated by reasonable principles but according to the interest and the will of Herr Rockefeller.

A JAIL WARDER IN TROUBLE.

AT the High Court, Appellate Side, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton disposed of an appeal in the case of Imperator vs. Chaturbhuj bin Ghasiram, who was in May last convicted by Mr. R. Knight, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, of negligently allowing certain convicts to escape, and was sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250, or in default further imprisonment for one month.

The Sessions Judge remarked that the accused, lately head warder of the Dharwar Jail, was charged under section 222 of the Indian Penal Code with intentionally permitting three convicts to escape. The escape was effected on the night of the 2nd April last some time between the hours of 7-30 and 11 p. m. The three convicts were Gurnadya, Bharma, and Antone, the first of whom was undergoing a sentence of ten years' imprisonment for dacoity, and the second and third, five years' each for dacoity and theft, respectively. The two first returned after an absence of eight days, and surrendered themselves; the third was still at large. Until 7-39 p. m, the gaol was in the immediate charge of the day warder, Malappa Nilappa. At that hour the wickets were locked and the prisoners counted; and the warder swore that all the convicts, including the three who escaped, were then present. After the roll call, he made over charge of the jail to the accused, the night warder; and in accordance with the usual practice, the roll call was signed by the warders, countersigned by the jailor, Mr. Gabriel, and sent to the superintendent. This the accused admitted, but he explained on one occasion that the number of prisoners was actually seven short, the absent men being stated to be on duty outside. So the under warder, Ningya, assured him; and he took his word for it. From 7-30 until 9 p.m, the jail was in the charge of another Malappa, accused's assistant warder. Then the accused relieved him: At about 11 p. m., the jailor came round to inspect the barracks, and in so doing noticed the absence of the paid underwarder, Mingya. He questioned the accused about him and was told first that Ningya was at the kitchen (where his duty lay), and then as he was not there that he had gone to his uncle's to dine. His uncle was the other head warder, Malappa, living 200 or 300 yards from the jail. Mr. Gabriel went to him and asked for Ningya, but without success. Returning to the jail, he mustered all the convict officers, and he then discovered that the three men, all of whom were warders or overseers, were missing. Thereon he warned the police guard on duty at the main gate to allow no one to re-enter the jail premises that night, and after waiting for an hour or two, in the hope that the prisoners would return, went to bed. Next morning nothing in particular was done beyond the suspension of the accused, his assistant and Ningya, the latter of whom re-appeared at 7. Both of these men were sent off to hunt for the missing prisoners; and the accused did not return until the 5th, when for the first time his statement was taken down. On the 11th, Gurpadaya and Bharma came back of their own accord. They made statements fastening upon the accused the direct responsibility for their escape, and the present proceedings were instituted. In the opinion of the Sessions Judge, the accused was demonstrably guilty of criminal negligence, as the keys of the wickets were in his personal charge. It was a serious dereliction of duty on his part. Mr. Knight convicted the accused and sentenced him, as mentioned above.

Their lordships, looking at all the circumstances, dismissed the appeal.

THE latest news from Dera Gazi Khan is that the erosion from the Indus continues steadily, and that the treasury and other offices have been moved from the Civil Lines to the City. Protective bunds have been made round the kutcherry and the Deputy Commissioner's bungalow. Two thousand men are working on the new Yaro Wad and city bund, which should be ready in time to save the kutcherry and part at least of the cantonments. The Government records have not yet been moved to Multan as previously reported, it being hoped the measure may even yet not be necessary.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. The Hour of Danger. Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which, when neglected, increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous—a condition which betrays the grossest remissness—when these Pills, taken in accordance with their accompanying directions, would not only have checked, but conquered the incipient disorder. Patients daily forward details of the most remarkable and instructive cases in which timely attention to Holloway's, advice has undoubtedly saved them from severe illness. These Pills act primarily on the digestive organs, which they stimulate when slow and imperfect; and, secondly, upon the blood, which is thoroughly purified by them, whence is derived the general tone they impart, and their power of subjugating hypochondriacism, dyspepsia, and nervous complaints.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 40m. Sun sets, 6h. 31m. High water, 6-53m., 6-35a. Low water, 1-2s.
P. and O. s. s. Arabia, with English Mails of 26th July, due to arrive at 5 a.m.
Bombay Medical and Physical Society, University Library, 5-15 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sindh, Muscat, Linga, Bahrain, Bushire, and Basrah per extra s. s Ellora will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. to-morow.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Mr. William Ewing, who resides in a bungalow with another gentleman, in Mount Road, Mazagon, reported to the Police on Wednesday morning that during the previous night eighteen currency notes for Rs. 10 each and one for Rs. 20 were stolen from under his pillow.

BURGLARY AT PAREL.—Radhabai, a Hindu woman, who resides at Bholwada Cross Road, Parel, has made a report to the Police that she locked her room on Wednesday morning and went to work at the Jacob Sassoon mill. When she returned in the evening she found the lock off the door, the place entered and gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 325 stolen from a box.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Merwanji Eduiji Mehta, a Parsee contractor, who resides at Bazar Gate Street, has reported to the Police that his servant Gopal Bhicka stole a currency note for Rs. 500 from his safe which was left open, on the 5th instant and absconded. The note was subsequently recovered from Dossabhoy Eduiji, who keeps a toddy shop at Borah Bazaar Street and to whom the accused had taken the note to change. Dossabhoy, however, suspecting the note to be stolen, informed the complainant. The accused in the meantime absconded and is being sought for.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Cursandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, a case in which Ranchod Kushal and Surajram Amerchand, members of a theatrical company charged Munchershaw D. B. Wadia, a lawyer's clerk, and General Manager of the Company with assault, came on for further hearing. It was alleged by the complainants that on the 29th May last they asked the second accused to settle their accounts when they were assaulted by both the accused. The Magistrate said the evidence brought forth on behalf of the prosecution was unsatisfactory, so he discharged the accused.

MISUSE OF A RAILWAY PASS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. T. J. Strangman, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. W. C. Lewis of the G. I. P. Railway charged one Meralli Ameralli, a servant in the employ of Mr. Bomanjee Manekji Mosafram, the Ray Ice Contractor, for travelling in a second class carriage by the Down Jubbulpore Mail on the night of the 7th instant representing himself as an agent of the Contractor, and using thus fraudulently a second class free pass which was issued in favour of the Agent. The accused, who pleaded guilty to the charge, was stopped at Byculla from going to Jubbulpore. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 5 and also ordered him to pay annas two, the fare for the journey from Bombay to Byculla.

A FRIENDLY ACT.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Hoosein Allarakhia, a Mahomedan, was charged with misappropriating a gold watch and chain of the value of Rs. 114 belonging to Goolam Hoosein Mooljt. The complainant and accused were acquainted with each other. On the night of the 4th instant they went to a boardinghouse, where they drank liquor. As the complainant got tipsy, accused removed from his person the gold watch and chain and took them in his charge for safe custody. He did not return the articles to complainant next day; but happening to meet him (complainant) two days after, he informed him that he had melted the chain and sold the gold to a Marwaree for Rs. 50. Complainant made a report to the Police and gave the accused in custody. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 125 or in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Hall, Mr. D. E. Wacha presiding.

THE LATE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

The President said: I am grieved to have to state that we have a mournful duty to discharge this afternoon. The lamented death of the Empress Frederick, following so soon on that of our beloved Queen-Empress, has plunged two royal houses into the deepest sorrow. Like her illustrious mother, the Empress Frederick was a woman of women, cultured, gentle and tender hearted to the poor and suffering. As the wife of that noble Emperor of Germany, Frederick the Good, she had shown what an important part she was capable of assuming in the affairs of the empire in which her destiny was cast and of bringing close into friendship the two Great Teutonic nations, the English and the German, the like of whom the world has never before witnessed. In the death of the Empress Frederick our beloved King Emperor loses an affectionate sister and the Emperor of Germany a fond and devoted mother, and it is now our duty to express our sincere condolence with the royal family in their present heavy bereavement.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said he did not think he could add anything to what had fallen from the President and he therefore moved that the Municipal Corporation of Bombay records the deep regret with which it has received the mournful intelligence of the death of Her Imperial Majesty Victoria Empress Dowager of Germany, eldest sister of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward the Seventh, Emperor of India, and desires to convey to his Majesty and to the rest of the Royal family its respectful condolence in the new sorrow which has come upon them while still in sorrow for the most lamented death of Her Majesty the Queen Empress Victoria. That the President be requested to convey to his Majesty through the proper channel a suitable expression of the Corporation's respectful sympathy. That as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Empress, this meeting do now adjourn without proceeding to transact business.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded and Mr R. M. Sayani supported the motion which was unanimously adopted.

The Corporation adjourned till Monday next.

A FASTING WOMAN IN MADRAS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the "Madras Mail": —No sooner is the trickery of one fasting woman exposed than another arises to take her place. About a month ago there arrived from Madura a woman of the weaver caste with about half a dozen male attendants, or disciples, and was entertained at Sanjevarayanpet, or Old Washermanpet. She calls herself Chamundi Iswari—which being interpreted, means the goddess Chamundi, one of the names of the wife of Siva—and she professes to have fasted for about 20 years, or from the age of 13. In addition to her power to fast, she claims to have the power to exorcise evil spirits, to give the childless mother promise of offspring, and to heal infirmities of all descriptions. Wealthy people of the weaver caste have her at their houses, and vie with each other in paying her homage. As she partakes of no food, none is said to be given her, but she religiously performs "abishikam," or religious baths, twice a day. Soon after her arrival Dr. M. Vijiaragavelu, in one of the vernacular papers of the city, exhorted the people of the locality where she is entertained to have nothing to do with this fasting wonder, set forth the exposure of Bhai Premabhai, and challenged her to undergo a test within seven days. The challenge passed unnoticed. A fortnight after the doctor again challenged her in the vernacular paper and issued copies broadcast, and extended the period of his challenge by four days. Chamundi took no notice of this either. Several people have since become sceptics and believe in her no more, but some of the wealthier are still her staunch supporters. It may be mentioned that Chamundi is on a mission to collect money to build a temple at her native place, and requires an enormous amount of money for the purpose.

BRITISH subjects desiring to proceed to Persia by the Nushki Seistan trade route can obtain passports from the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan at Quetta on payment of a fee of one rupee and on producing satisfactory proof of nationality. Persons intending to travel to Persia by this route may, if necessary, be required to satisfy the local authorities in Quetta that they possess sufficient means for the journey.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

WEATHER AND CROP TELEGRAMS.

AUG. 8.

Delhi.—Rainfall, 8 cents. Weather threatening. Raining moderately throughout the districts.
Secunderabad.—Weather stormy. Rain threatening.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE Anchor Line s. s. Scotia, Captain R. J. Garrick, which reached Bombay harbour on Wednesday from Liverpool, experienced from Aden to Bombay strong monsoon and heavy sea with west-south-west winds. The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's. s. s. Carinthia, Captain Marocchini, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, met with moderate monsoon and squally weather. The steamer Fonar, Capt. A. Cunningham, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta met with strong winds and squally weather.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 8.

Thursday: A slight to brisk increase of pressure has taken place in west and central Punjab. Pressure changes in other parts of India generally are small. Low pressure conditions are slightly more pronounced to-day in the west of the North-Western Provinces. A shallow depression has formed in Lower Bengal, the centre near Calcutta. Unusually steep gradients continue over Gujarat and the central parts of the country, and winds continue strong on the Kathiawar coast, and are strengthening at Bombay. Light rain has fallen in Bengal; light to moderate rain on the Burma Coast, Assam, and the Gangetic plain, and light to heavy rain in Simla and the Mussoorie hills and adjacent districts. Dera Ismail Khan has received a heavy local fall of five inches; Gaya has received six inches; Dehra Dun five; Bareilly, Ludhiana, and Simla, three; Tezpur, Allahabad, Cawnpore, and Lahore, two inches. Dibrugarh, Benares, Darbhanga, Sialkot, Lucknow, and Khushab, one inch. Light to moderate rain has fallen over the West Coast, Central Provinces, and Central India; showers in Gujarat, South India, Deccan, Rajputana and East Coast. Karwar, Mangalore, Salem and Sutna have received two inches; Sambulpur, three. Conditions are favourable for rain in the Gangetic plain, the Himalayas and sub-Himalayas, east of Central India, and the Central Provinces, and rain may increase in Bengal. Showers are probable in Gujarat, Rajputana, and Deccan.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla		Esplade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	75	54	69	82	74	34	65	36
Thursday, 8th August	00	43	00	63	00	79	00	68
Total	75	97	70	45	75	11	65	04
Total fall to August, 8, 1900	49	54	52	75	51	33	51	06
Total fall to August, 8, 1899	24	43	27	22	22	27	23	92

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.
(6 a.m. to 6 a.m.)

	In.	Cts.
Wednesday, 7th August	0	28

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 8th August.

Amritsar.—Looks like rain. Rain general over district. Cotton smaller area sown this year. Gingelly larger area sown this year. Crop prospects generally good.
Moolton.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather.
Delhi.—Rain general over district. All crops doing well.
Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing making good progress.
Cawnpore.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally.
Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.
Amraoti.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing.
Khamgaon.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants want fine weather. Food-grains doing well.
Dhulia.—Rain general over district. Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants continue to show more improvement. All crops doing well.
Jalgaon.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Break needed generally. Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. All crops doing well.
Broach.—Looks like rain. Sunny intervals. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.
Viramgam.—Showery. More rain wanted generally.
Wadwan.—Showery. Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food-grains doing well.
Dholera.—Cloudy, but no rain. Break needed generally.
Bhavnagar.—Cloudy but no rain. Sufficient rain f

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CYCLE.

NEW IS TO ENAMEL IT OVER AGAIN.

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Rs. SEVEN.

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OUR EXPERT'S TESTIMONIALS.—

The Honourable Mr. Justice H. BATTY, Judge, High Court, Bombay:—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.

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2, ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION,

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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Wallers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including 3lbs per measure	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 9.

Before the Hon'ble THE CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSELL.

Motion.

255-33—Little and Co and Thakurdas and Co—Sallay Mahomed Jaffer Tharia vs Lady Janbai and others—Muljee and R. Little and Co and Pestonjee R and K.

275-38—Little and Co—Sallay Mahomed Jaffer Tharia vs Lady Janbai and others—Captain V and Mulji and R

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

[1]113—Unwalla and P—Lukmidas Liladhar vs Dhurumsey Damodhur and others—Mulla and M and Dikshit and D—For dismissal.

1123—Ardeshir, H D and Co—Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata vs Marwadi Jutmul Ramanand and another—Payne G S and M—Part heard.

1130—Mulla and M—Hoorbai widow vs Sooleman Abdool Vahed—Frasjee and D.

1136—Crawford B and Co—L W G Rivett-Carnac vs The New Mofussil Co., Ld.—Payne G S and M.

1116—Tyabjee D and Co—Shridhun Gopinath and others vs Gordhandas Gokuldas—Bicknell M and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

417-01—Thakerdas and Co—Shapurjee Burjorjee Barocha vs Gordhandas Ranchorodas—Mathubhai J and M—Part heard.

411-01—Jamsetjee and R—Ramjee Damina vs Hurjiram Soundarjee and others—Captain and V.

443-01—Crawford B and Co—Blackie, Son, Ld vs E Seymour Hall.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

23-01—In person—Rajbai vs Soni Khima Jala—Shamrao & M

22-01—In person—Hirrabai widow vs Ramjee Javerchand and others

28-01—In person—Doorgabai vs Narayen Babajee Sett Tharvall and others—Dapntary and F.

Long Causes.

14-01—Little and Co—George H Dick and others vs Dhunjee Jaitha and another—Madhawjee V—Part heard.

499-00—Edgelow G and W—Hajee Mahomed Mehdi Malik vs Reuben David Sassoon and others—Crawford B and Co—For postponement.

678-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Khatizabai vs Oomer Hajee Alli and others.

359-03—Mathubhai J and M—Maganlal Narsidas vs Ranchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

29-01—Unwalla and P—Samuel R' Samuel vs Shalome Bapoojee—Mantri and R—Part heard.

751-99—Khunderao and S G Ram Shahimal and others vs Mihilal Shivlal and others—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard.

429-55—Payne G S and M—N Nowrojee vs Vazirbibi—Khunderao and S—To vary Commissioner's Report.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

587-00—Maganlal and J—Syed Hoosein Vallad Syed Hoosein Ali vs Hajee Meya Vallal Balloo Meya Patan Taknie and another—in person.

Long Causes.

26-01—Framjee and D—Mahomed Hoosein vs Oomer Gunny—Little and Co.

846-00—Sorabjee and J—Amir Bukah bin Syed Aminula vs Essoofally Jewajee—Mulla and M.

851-03—Muljee and R—Mahomed Hoosein Hajee Salay Mahomed vs Seea Siba and others—Mansuklal D and J.

539-00—Ardesir H D and Co—Tyebally Karrimjee and others vs Sarafally Mahomedally Tanawala—Little and Co

4-01—Jamsetjee and R—Dulubdas Balmukandas vs Puand Pawshia—Dikshit and D.

160-01—Craigie L and G—Basil Scott Ag. Advocate-General vs Javardhan Balkrina—Craigie L and G.

612-98—K D Shroff—Mangaldas Harivalabdas vs Harivalabdas Balgowandas—Wadia and G.

258-00—Ardeshir D and Co—M Shewjee and others vs H Anandjee and others—Bhaishanker K and Daptary and F.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of undelivered letters lying in the Bombay General Post Office:—

Alexander M S Mrs	Grant J	Rogers A L
Alfretk Mrs	Hollander I Mrs	Rynd B Mrs
Amar A I	Kauffman Liza Miss	Salzmann Herman
Anderson J H	Kolzer Amell Miss	Silkies H
Aronson Lazar	Ledder E Mrs	Smiley J R
Beattie Mrs	Massadoe D	Stevens Miss
Brebele Gillel Miss	Mercurio A	Trevedi J R
Bump S Miss	Minzer L	Viveros N
Dhondi Manaji Powar	Morgenstern M	Waldridge H C
Eckstein Friedrick	Nabhobz Paul	Warner E Mrs
Fretman R Miss	Notton R Mrs	Warren W W
Gallazzi C Mrs	Olsen Annie Mrs	White Robert
Giovanni R	Oussatinsky A K	Wilson R McDonald
Glaiser C Miss	Pesco G F	Zacariadis A
	Rillo S	

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 12th July, 1901.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
Approximate earnings for 13 days ending 13th July 1901—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G I P R system...	3,32,639	7,19,646	7,731	11,10,046
I M R do ...	73,139	2,38,322	2,773	3,14,234
Total....	4,55,898	9,57,968	10,504	14,24,280
Actuals for corresponding 14 days ending 14th July 1900—				
G I P R system...	3,33,880	7,32,606	11,674	10,80,560
I M R do ...	80,685	3,45,072	10,620	4,36,377
Total ...	4,14,565	10,77,078	25,294	15,16,937
Increase or Decrease...	G I P R +18,759 / I M R —7,546	—12,380 / —1,06,750	—6,943 / —7,847	+29,486 / —1,22,143

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 20th July 1901, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	82,000	1,40,000	4,000	2,26,000
Or per mile of Railway	178	304	8	490
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	1,90,000	2,95,000	8,000	4,98,000
Total for 3 weeks	2,72,000	4,35,000	12,000	7,19,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	85,870	2,33,779	4,855	3,24,505
Per mile of Ry. do.	186	507	11	704
Total to corresponding date do.	2,72,161	7,85,198	9,095	10,66,454

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 98,505

Decrease to date ..... ,, 3,47,454

PIANOS

FOR SALE,

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The best selection of first class instruments may be seen in our show rooms.

S. ROSE & CO.,

FORT, BOMBAY.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

CLOSSON—BAKER—August 8, at the C M S Mission Church, Girgaum, by the Rev Canon W A Roberts, M A, Henry Closson, to Laura Jane, daughter of the late Edward Colson Baker, of Bristol, and late station Master, G I P Railway. (English and American papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KAZIM HOSAIN—July 30, at Simla, the wife of Mirza Kazim Hosain, Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

LINDESAY—July 31, at Murree, the wife of Major E Lindesay, The Royal Irish, of a son.

SMITH—August 3, at Bangalore, the wife of A Sydney Smith, of Messrs Wrenn, Bennett & Co., of a son.

DEATH.

MORETON—July 23, at Chakrata, of enteric fever, Charles Harold Herbert Moreton, Lieutenant, North Staffordshire Regiment, younger son of the late John Moreton, Esq., of Lakhimpur, Oudh, aged 23 years and 7 months.

KEMP'S LIST.

STERILIZERS FOR STERILIZING MILK.

Note the simplicity of the AYMAR STERILIZER'S directions.—Half an inch of hot-water is placed in the lower saucepan, cover with lid and allow to boil. Next remove lid and place the milk chamber in position. Steam is given off freely in from 10 to 12 minutes and the milk is sterilized.

	Rs. a.
1 pint enamelled iron.....	5 8 each.
2 pints ,, ,, ...	7 8 ,,

KEMP & Co., Ld., CHEMISTS, &c., BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*" All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1901.

ACROSS AUSTRALIA.

PROFESSOR BALDWIN SPENCER has sent to the Melbourne Press a further instalment of his account of the progress made by the scientific mission which is engaged exploring the interior of the southern continent. It is now miles north of Charlotte Waters and the territory which serves to illustrate the meaning of those who hold that the country is work which nature has not yet finished, and that man is approaching so close as almost to hinder nature's handiwork. The country is not ready for man's occupation; but he has so increased and multiplied that he is pressing Dame Nature, who seems to have been asleep, or to have grown weary. Sandy flats prevail, with here and there sandhills and scrub of mulga and giddea. A little pink convolvulus, a purple vetch, the bright yellow flower of a Tribulus and cluster of white and purple everlastings, the only flowers to be seen, are not sufficient to do more than emphasise the general dulness of things to the casual observer, and to the scientist whose especial branch is not botany. Professor Spencer might be taken for an every-day man of the world out for a picnic when he writes, "The Tribulus looks innocent and pretty enough when it is in flower, but its seeds are one of the greatest nuisances in camp when they dry up." Each is provided with three curved sharp spikes, known in the vulgate as three-cornered jacks, and are "the cause of much trouble and excusable language, as they have a special faculty of being where they are not wanted. We always know in camp when anyone has run up against a three-cornered jack." Are they not another sign that man is forcing nature's hand? About twenty-five miles north of Charlotte Waters is a wide open flat, quite bare of trees and covered with grass. In the very middle of this a small railed enclosure marks the grave of a man who died in this lonely spot many years ago. He had camped here for the night, and had just started when something went wrong with the harness; leaning over to set it right, he accidentally touched the trigger of his loaded gun, and was shot dead through the heart. The officers from Charlotte Waters came out and buried him where he lay, and built the enclosure round the grave, and now, years afterwards, a headstone has been placed upon it. So the legend telleth and Professor Spencer philosophises: "There is always something pathetic about these simple graves of men who have perished far out in the bush. It is only few of them that have more than a wooden railing round them to mark the spot, and there are not a few cases in which the true name of the man will never be known." Proof again, say they who hold that Australia was opened up before its time, that Nature objects to be hustled. Man first should have devoted his attention to Africa and completed its development. Sir H. H. Johnston's description of the country he wishes kept as an imperial game preserve shows that the animals are literally begging to be displaced and that trade's unfeeling swain would have been welcome had he usurped the land half a century ago. Failing that nature grew wilful and made giraffes with five horns, apes like men, men like apes, zebras with antelope's heads, and antelopes with the legs of zebras. Instead of re-opening King Solomon's mines and embarking upon the demarcation of the country of the Queen of Sheba, men went south-east and struck a country which was not yet ready for them.

They found it in swaddling clothes, and after rendering the territory near the coasts habitable they built towns and cities, until in want of elbow-room they turned their eyes towards the hills. Then they crossed them and finding desert felt an uncontrollable desire to search for oases. Of all the success which has attended the latest search Professor Baldwin's report now tells us. He writes dolefully of the night-long melancholy cry of the dingoes and the cry of the curlews and the persecution of detestable flies which cause excruciating pain. There must have been a time, he thinks, when these great riverbeds were filled continuously with running water. If only they were now, all this desolate interior of the continent would wear a very different aspect from its present one. As it is, they only run at long intervals, and then perhaps for only a part of their course, but both their size and persistence is too great to leave any doubt of the fact that they are the dying relics of a once extensive river system bringing down great streams of water from the central ranges which were then much loftier than they are now. This would seem to show that Nature prepared the country before time, and tiring of waiting for the men who were to build the towns dried up the river to punish them for their dilatoriness. No drop of water was vouchsafed the expedition, whose members saw heavy clouds hanging about in various directions. They got everything in readiness for a downpour. Showers were seen in all directions, but none visited them, and by evening all the clouds had cleared off and the sky was brilliantly clear as it usually is. The next march onwards brought flies of a more formidable description than before. "It was in vain that we lighted a number of small fires around us in the hope of smothering the beasts (an expletive, not a description) with smoke. Nothing would stop their onslaught, and we spent an evening and night of misery. They crawled all over us, blackened our food, and finally went to bed in our rugs, which we deserted long before sun-rise, thankful to leave the place with only two bunged eyes." Next came a long range of sand hills running for miles around the country. Two wretched days were spent, wearily climbing up a long gradual slope on the southern, and then down a steep descent on the northern, side of each hill. So deep and heavy was the sand that the horses had to pull hard down hill. It was just like being in a sea with huge sand waves. On the hills themselves grows the well-known porcupine grass, one of the greatest terrors of the early explorer, partly because it makes travelling so painful for horses, and partly because its presence indicates the absence of water. Each tussock is just like a huge pincushion with giant knitting-needles sticking out all over it. Yet through it explorers went only to find Nature run mad. Vegetation is only such as savages can make use of, and the animals found are proportionately greater barbarians than those inhabiting more civilised countries—everything undeveloped or having passed their highest stage of development have, like the now dried-up rivers, degenerated rapidly towards decay and destruction.

What may at one time have been succulent fodder is now porcupine grass on which lives a special form of black ant. These insects build their road-ways and galleries above ground, and even they are as erratic as anything else to be found in the sandy waste. They are small, and though black have yellow feet. Professor Spencer saw them constantly running in and out of their chambers, and on opening the latter, found that they were always built over two or more coccidæ, which were attached to the leaf of the grass. The coccidæ withdraws nutriment from the leaf, and the ants take advantage of the exudation from the body of the cocus. Man is not the only animal who has realised that he can domesticate others and use them for food-supplies. The ant can teach him many lessons besides mere industry. The ants also use resin from the porcupine grass to make their nests, which are built round the roots of the grass. But how they manipulate the resin so that it may not prove an encumbrance to them remains a mystery. It is as sticky as varnish yet is largely used by these minute workers without inconvenience. When last heard of Professor Spencer and his party were toiling along through forests of desert oaks, which are in fact a species of casuarina, through which the wind soughs as through a pine forest. They are still pressing onward. A glance at the map will show how vast is the unexplored interior. They wish to discover whether nature is preparing for or ready for man, or whether, having completed her work, she has forsaken it, leaving the country in a condition beyond all hope of redemption.

THE OUTRAGE AT KASHMIRKAR.

OUR Simla correspondent learns that the Mahsud attack in no way affects the blockade, which is being pushed to a satisfactory conclusion. It is to be hoped, however, that it will affect the blockade and that the fine will be increased and the cordon strengthened, for it can scarcely be regarded as a spontaneous local disturbance when two hundred men can hold up a post, kill or disable the garrison and walk off with their rifles, ammunition and kit, without suffering any loss to themselves. In an article published this week by our Allahabad contemporary, and reproduced in our columns this morning, the relative value of a blockade and an expedition is fully discussed. And there can be no two opinions that the blockade is the most severe as well as the most effectual way of punishing a frontier tribe. But how best to deal with an outrage, such as occurred at the Kashmirkar post is another matter. As our contemporary remarks, it is difficult not to sympathise with the feeling, which is common among all the troops engaged in the blockade, that every time the Mahsuds hit out they should be hit back again. If a responsible military officer sees a really good chance of striking a telling blow, he should be allowed to do so, without having to refer to Sheikh Budin, or elsewhere at a distance, for orders. But at places where something more than small detachments are stationed, the tribesmen keep close watch upon the troops, day and night, a surprise column of sufficient strength to ensure success and safe retirement cannot easily be got together. In this particular case the post is a small one, commanded by a native officer and garrisoned by thirty militia men. But the offence is as grave as if it were a larger one, and was more successful than its perpetrators could have expected. Unless some speedy and severe method of inflicting punishment on the offenders be discovered other incidents of the kind may occur, and the decision of Government in the matter will be awaited with something akin to impatience.

KING ALFRED THE GREAT.

THE millenary of Alfred the Great, "the darling of the English" will be celebrated this month when Thorneycroft's statue of one of the noblest and most heroic figures in English history will be unveiled at Winchester. It is a thousand years since Alfred died and the memory of no sovereign has been more fondly cherished than that of the warrior king, the great statesman, the wise and learned ruler, who stemmed the tide of barbarism and laid the foundations of England's national greatness. As King of Wessex he subdued the invading Danes and afterwards united the country by wisdom and moral justice. He beat the Vikings on their own element and in the long galleys which he built for that purpose laid the beginnings of English naval supremacy. However historians may differ about the virtues of other historic characters they all agree in regarding Alfred as the finest hero of the race. The popular veneration has surrounded his character with fascinating stories, but in the words of Mr. Frederick Harrison history which has torn the halo from many a tradition has only made Alfred more heroic. At the Anglo-Saxon Exhibition at the British Museum recently Mr. Harrison delivered a lecture on the life and reign of the great king, than whom, he said, no country in history had a personage more romantic, more heroic, more majestic in all the relations of public and private life. The true Alfred was even grander than the poetic Alfred. He brought peace to a distracted country, provided facilities for education when learning was in danger of being entirely lost and in rescuing England from barbarism and heathendom fostered that progress and enlightenment which "for a thousand years has grown larger and larger." His own writings afford the greatest insight into his character and words culled from these works are engraved on the colossal statue which is shortly to be unveiled in the ancient royal capital.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

AT the annual meeting of the Bank of Bombay yesterday, Mr. J. R. Greaves, the Chairman of the Directorate, in reviewing the year's operations observed that during the past twelve months the Bank had had more money constantly employed than in any previous year, and it was satisfactory to be able to state that the increased demand for accommodation had been met without the rates of interest being forced to the high level experienced in some former years. The highest point reached by the official rate was nine per cent., a rate maintained for a fortnight only, whilst the average for the year was 5·43 per cent. It had been the policy of the Bank to assist the various industries in its sphere of influence. It was not too much to say that the aid rendered by the Bank materially helped the mills in a time of stress and difficulty. Referring to the question of the formation of a Bank of India through the proposed amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks, Mr. Greaves made a strong point against the scheme, when he said the indications were that much further consideration would be required before dealing with the subject. It was not improbable he observed that Government might recognize and acknowledge that the local interests of the Presidency are best served by a Presidency Bank rather than by one Central Bank operating from a point distant from the interests concerned and possibly antagonistic to local requirements from want of close and personal touch with such needs.

PUBLIC HEALTH IN BOMBAY.

PUBLIC Health in Bombay is not at all good just now. Each week shows an increasing death-rate. Whereas last week the total number of deaths was 761, this week it is 805. Plague and affections of the respiratory organs appear to be responsible for this—the latter more than the former. Fevers have been less prevalent in the past seven days, but plague leapt from 113 to 158 fatal cases. These we observe are fairly equally distributed throughout the city, Upper Colaba, South Fort, Esplanade, Chaupathi, Tadwadi, First Nagpada, and Warli being the only sections free. Plague is most prevalent in Mazagon, Byculla and Parel. Other diseases present no remarkable fatality. But comparing this week with the corresponding one of last year we have reason for rejoicing as the total number of deaths was 1,499, no less than 354 being due to cholera which this year only accounts for eight. On the other hand whereas plague deaths number 158 this week last year they were but 51.

THE Bombay Corporation, at their meeting yesterday, passed a resolution of condolence with King Edward and the rest of the Royal Family upon the death of the Dowager Empress Frederick of Germany. The Corporation thereafter adjourned without considering any business.

AN animated discussion took place last evening at a meeting of the Bombay University Senate in connection with a proposition which stood in the name of the Hon. Mr. Giles, but which, in his absence for a short while, was moved by Father Dreckmann, with a view chiefly to enlarge the scope of the School Final Examination by adding at the end of Regulation 5 (pp. 37-42 of the calendar) the subjects of Commerce, Domestic Science, including Elementary Chemistry, Elementary Physiology, Hygiene, &c. Mr. Giles, who arrived at the meeting soon after the proposition was moved, strongly supported it. The Hon. Mr. Mehta was warmly opposed to the proposal, and moved an amendment for negativing it; and after a long debate, the amendment was carried by a majority of votes.

DURING the week ending the 3rd instant there were three cases and four deaths from plague in Karachi.

A PROPOSAL to organise an armoured train company in the Midland Railway Volunteer Rifles is now receiving the consideration of the Government of India.

THE Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan has prohibited the transport of corpses from Baluchistan to Persia *via* the Nushki and Seistan route.

MR. W. C. RENOUF, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Simla, on relief by Major H. S. P. Davies, proceeds to Dalhousie as Special Magistrate to hear the treasury fraud case at that station.

SIR JOHN FORREST has appointed a committee of military experts to investigate the defence system of the Australian Commonwealth, and after obtaining the fullest information, to lay it before the Federal Commandant.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 22nd June amounts to Rs. 11,369, a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 7,804; the total earnings from 1st January to 22nd June shows Rs. 3,16,413, a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 75,258.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 22nd June amounts to Rs. 3,341, a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 6,355; the total earnings from 1st January to 22nd June shows Rs. 97,720, a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 50,153.

THE Government of India have decided to allow the families of officers and departmental subordinates, in any case where it may be desired, to proceed to Peking, Tientsin, Tongshan, Shanhaikwan and Shanghai. They will be granted entitled passes in transports going to China, provided that accommodation is available.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending August 6 was 805, giving a death-rate of 50·72 per annum per thousand as against 52·27 in the corresponding period of last year, and 52·33 the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 90 died from fevers; 158, plague; 2, small-pox; 8, cholera; 1, leprosy; 79, phthisis; 41, diseases of the nervous system; 100, affections of the respiratory organs; 39, diarrhœa; 27, dysentery; 53, still-born; 95, old age and debility; 5, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 23; Brahmin, 24; Lingaet 2; Bhattia, 9; Hindu of other caste, 388; Hindu low caste, 136; Musalman, 160; Parsee, 24; Jew 2; Native Christian, 23; Eurasian 2; European, 3. The total number of births was 229 as against 243 in the corresponding period of last year, and 254 the average over the past five years.

READING AND WRITING.

PAUL LE MAISTRE is one of those books which strike at the heart of things: the writer brushes all extraneous matters aside and breaks through the guard which custom and the formalities of society impose; shows up his people under a search-light of cruel intensity. They are often what calmer minds call eccentric in their behaviour, and see things as they are actually, without any reference to the evolution of years of civilisation and progress. The brother and sister, Paul and Annette le Maistre, who arrive for the first time in London, at an age when their judgment is matured and their imagination steadied by working out the problems of life, nevertheless view their new surroundings with a certain crudeness. Paul is credulous, though theoretically he bids himself beware, that all is not gold that glitters. Perhaps for that very saving grace of self-warning, he yields more consciously and utterly to the charm and persuasion of new acquaintances, and is led by them in regard to the business which brought him to London from Jersey. This is a lawsuit to establish his title to a large inheritance, and though the reader can see that the lawyers are plausible and grasping, Paul does not. He is drawn on and on, the acquaintances he makes being just the very people to care little whether he wins or loses provided they reap the benefit meanwhile. His is by no means a mercenary character. He is a farmer with a turn for invention. And here, again, his talent is a dangerous snare. He has invented a special plough, and he really expects more from this than from the problematical inheritance. He places it in the hands of an engineer, and the subsequent fate of that invention and its originator is a caution to the gifted child of nature, who trusts the wily company promoter. Paul and his sister suffer from hideous disillusionment at a price that they little foresaw. Frederick Carrel is a clever writer, and his stories are free from backneyed situations. They are strong, and terrible in their relentless tearing of the veil away from cherished illusions. He roughly lays human nature quite bare, and it is not always the most symmetrical skeletons whom he deprives of their cerements. There are few of the stage models in "Paul le Maistre." The hero finds every strata of society that he enters hollow, and some worse than hollow. The titled and monied circle who adopt him when the prospect of becoming a millionaire made him interesting, he unwillingly discovers to be worthless. Then he tries Socialists with a bitter knowledge of the nature of the dead sea fruit he had just tasted, but there he is quite as unlucky. He labours diligently among the sons of toil, and they turn upon him for his too honest work. He seeks among the Anarchists for relief in his disappointment, but fails there too and turns from them with disgust. The story is a powerful one, and its varied and utter misery is unfortunately not exaggerated. Such unhappy beings as Paul and Annette can be found. The generous Nicol is unluckily a rarer visitor.

In acknowledging the receipt of a Vernacular work entitled "Vidya Kala Chintamani" (b) or "A Popular Treasury of Science and Art," from their authors, Messrs. Hiralal Dayabhai Nanavati, Solicitor, and Narayanbhai Dayabhai Nanavati B. Sc., Professor of Chemistry at the Baroda Technical School, we gladly observe that the work is intended to create in the minds of the readers a desire for scientific and technical education. No doubt such works attain their end if they are written in simple language and if the subjects selected are popular and of every-day observation. Mr. K. B. J. A. Dalal and Professor Gajjar consider this work qualified to lead students to a knowledge of science. The former writes:—"So far as I know this is the first book in the language treating of the first principles of science in a popular way. I am sure the book will be welcomed by all lovers of the Vernaculars, and by all those who wish to spread a knowledge of the western sciences through the Vernaculars. The book is written in an easy style, the subjects are well selected, and the treatment is intelligible without being prolix and heavy." Professor Gajjar says:—"A good deal of valuable information on each topic is presented to the reader in such an attractive form that every one can read it with interest. By the easy style, correct and appropriate renderings of technical terms, and agreeable poetical pieces at the commencement of every essay, the authors have made the work all that could be desired. Works of this kind create a taste for scientific and technical education, which is the necessity of the day. Hence all lovers of scientific education in the Vernaculars should congratulate the authors on this first and successful attempt to popularise science." The work has been dedicated to His Highness the Gaekwar, and is well printed and bound. The Gujarati-reading public as well as educationists should welcome its publication. To popularise science by giving the public reliable handbooks in the vernaculars is the surest way.

THE PRESUMPTION OF STANLEY HAY, M. P., (c) is a daring story told rapidly and well, the interest is not allowed to evaporate. The incidents are highly unlikely, but in that are not more incredible than fiction in general, and they come quite easily into the day's work of the hero and heroine. The M. P.'s imprisonment in a German Castle with a King and a Chancellor both thirsting for his blood, must be regarded as an event hardly in keeping with modern times and customs, but there is really no other way of working out the plot and carrying off the princess bride, whom the humble Stanley Hay—he was not humble until he aspired to the heart of Bernice, the unknown, with red-gold hair—had daringly wooed and won. The scene in the forest with the ready-made grave and the cut-and-dry timely rescue takes one's sense of the probabilities, but Mr. Nowell Cay makes it all very effective and puts a happy end to his slight story.

MRS. MUSGRAVE AND HER HUSBAND (d) gives the novel reader excitement enough, and from the psychologist's point of view affords much ground for reflection. In the very first page or two, a devoted bridegroom discovers a terrible secret in the family history of his few days-old bride. There is no question of inaccuracy in the information, or malio. It is simply a statement which he overhears a scientific specialist make on his own authority, he having been one of the witnesses who doomed Hereward Musgrave's wife's father to the gallows for murder. It is not a pleasant awakening from his blissful honeymon, especially when the man of science adds to his statement that homicidal mania is heritable. The husband ought to have been utterly wretched at hearing about in his breast this hateful knowledge barbed as it is with the recollection that his apparently innocent and simple wife had never hinted at any such fatality in her family. But he soon realises that there are drawbacks in marrying a murderer's daughter, though he remains as devoted as ever to his wife. Indeed once he makes up his mind to let her guard her secret her own way, his love grows, and he is as anxious to save her from all possible consequences of her birth as she could have been herself. But an awful event occurs, one that shatters Mr. Musgrave's courage and belief in everything. Henceforth he bears about a double burden of fear and yet he and his beautiful wife spend what seems an utterly happy year wandering about the Continent as the fancy takes them. His wife is as joyous and as free from care as a child, the abiding characteristic among her charms of mind and heart being a childlike and winning insouciance that puzzles while it enchants him. When a little girl comes to add to their happiness, a bolt enters their blue and smiling heaven. No painful emotion which can stir the heart of man is spared Mr. Musgrave. He never ceases to love his wife though he learns other terrible facts against her. He defends her as a lioness would her young, and in the wild effort to save her, he drags himself down into the lowest depths of desperation. The prolonged and bewildering scene in the railway carriage between Hereward Musgrave and Mr. Charlecote on the way to Antwerp is a ghastly one. Mr. Musgrave returns from that town with a further and more awful complication in his life. In fact no experience and no agony is spared the wretched man. But through it all there shines the unswerving love for his wife that suffers no dimness nor shadow of alteration. Richard Marsh spares his readers none of the realistic details of human suffering and tragedy, though he is good enough to stop short at suggestion when the worst moments of agony approach. "Mrs. Musgrave and Her Husband" is a clever story, without exactly a moral, though it brings no lack of consequences to the breaker of laws

(a) PAUL LE MAISTRE, by Frederic Carrel, Long's Colonial Library.

(b) VIDYA KALA CHINTAMANI, by Hiralal D. Nanavati and Narayan D Nanavati, Gujarati Printing Press, Bombay.

(c) THE PRESUMPTION OF STANLEY HAY, M. P., by Nowell Cay. Frederick Warne and Co., Bedford Street, London.

(d) Mrs. MUSGRAVE AND HER HUSBAND by Richard Marsh, Long's Colonial Library.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The funeral of the Empress Frederick takes place on the 13th instant at Potsdam.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of England with Princess Victoria proceed to Cronberg on Friday and attend the family service on Sunday there.

VOTE OF CONDOLENCE BY THE COMMONS.

The Commons have unanimously passed a vote of condolence with the King and sympathy with the Emperor William.

Mr. Balfour made a speech in which he eulogised the Empress, who throughout her life strove to promote sympathy between the two great nations.

PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA.

It is expected that Prince Henry of Prussia will land at Brest and return to Germany overland.

REPLY FROM THE KING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

The following telegram has been received by the Commander-in-Chief from the Lquery to his Majesty :—

"The King thanks you and the Army of India for your kind telegrams."

NANDOD.

All offices and schools here were closed by order of His Highness the Maharaja Shree Chhatrasinhji on account of the death of the Empress Frederick.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE FRICTION BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE PORTE.

With reference to the Quays question referred to in a former message, the Porte agreed to buy the Quays at Constantinople which were owned by a French Company, but was unable to find the money for the purchase and nevertheless persists in preventing the Company from exercising its right granted in the concession.

RISE IN LONDON DOCK DUES.

The Chairman of the London and India Docks has announced that from the 1st January next the shipping dues will be raised to 1s. 6d. per ton.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

GENERAL FRENCH AT WORK.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY GENERAL ARDAGH.

LONDON, August 8.

Sixty-one columns are now operating against the Boers in South Africa.

Several skirmishes are reported by General French, whose operations are beginning to tell against the invaders.

Commandant Fouche has re-crossed into the Orange Colony, northwards.

General Ardagh stated at the meeting of the Compensation Committee, yesterday, that all the Boer prisoners, Afrikanders and Uitlanders, will be re-instated in the Transvaal before any foreigners are allowed to enter.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

COLONISING THE AMUR TERRITORY.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

The "Times" Odessa correspondent states that Russia is endeavouring to colonise the Amur territory, and intends to plant a Cossack Colony on the Chinese border.

MORTALITY AT TIENTSIN.

Aug. 7.

There is great mortality from typhoid among the German troops at Tientsin, but the health of the British is normal.

THE RETURN OF COUNT WALDERSEE.

Count Waldersee's reception at Hamburg to-day will be purely military and very quiet.

ARABI PACHA.

Arabi Pacha sails for Egypt on the 7th of September.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Aug. 8.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Himalaya, with the Outward Mails of the 2nd instant, left here at 7 a.m. to-day.

DESERTION BY A NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER OF THE KURRUM MILITIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

On the second instant a Shinwari Non-Commissioned Officer of the 1st Kurrum Militia deserted from the Wachdarra post, taking with him eight Martini-Henry Rifles.

THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL.

It is officially notified that Mr. Becher, Accountant-General, Public Works Department, retires on the 14th instant, Mr. Burn succeeding him.

NEW P. & O. STEAMER.

CALCUTTA, August 8.

The P. and O. s.s Syria, the latest addition to the Indian passenger trade, arrived in Calcutta yesterday. She has accommodation for eighty first and 64 second saloon passengers, is lighted with electricity and elaborately fitted.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

Brigadier-General Proudfoot has sixty days leave to Simla, Col. Birdwood, 10th Bengal Infantry, temporarily commanding the district. Lieut Osborne, R. E., is transferred from the Indian Submarine Mining Company to the Military Works Services.

The "Congo" stove is to be given a further trial before being finally adopted for use by the troops in India, and the Secretary of State has been asked to send out another 50 of them for this purpose.

The autumn relief programme for the garrison in Chitral has been formally approved by Government.

At the request of the Bengal Government enquiries are being made by the Government of India as to the names of the officers and men who fell in the relief of Arrah in 1857.

The following new sub-section is added at the end of section 70 of the Army Act which provides for the discipline of the army :—"(5). The rules as to the procedure, of courts of enquiry may provide for evidence being taken on oath, and may empower courts of enquiry to administer oaths for that purpose."

Lists are being prepared of the names of captains and subalterns who completed on July 10th last, eighteen and nine years service respectively from date of first commission but have not put in six and four years' service respectively in the Staff Corps.

THE COOPER'S HILL GRIEVANCES.

MESSAGES EXCHANGED BETWEEN THE VICEROY AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

With reference to the official correspondence that has passed between the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India regarding the Cooper's Hill Engineers, the following telegrams have been exchanged between the Viceroy and the Secretary of State.

From Viceroy, to Secretary of State, 4th August, 1901.

While implicitly accepting the decision conveyed by your lordship in your Public Works Despatch No.23 of 7th June last, concerning the Memorial from Cooper's Hill Engineers, we wish respectfully to protest against the severe censure of the action of the Government of India which it contains, and which having been published by your lordship, has attracted widespread attention and surprise in India. We would represent that our despatch of the 17th January last was in direct fulfilment of your lordship's instructions contained in your telegram in Public Works Department, dated 19th February, 1900, asking us to forward the memorials with our views. On the 22nd February, 1900, we replied that the case was under consideration, but that there was likely to be further delay because of its difficulty. In circumstances we do not understand why your Lordship should subsequently complain of grave inconvenience of the course which had been taken by us in obedience to your instructions, and which we have led your Lordship to anticipate for nearly a year in advance. We beg to point out that our recommendations were not without qualification, but were stated in paragraph 2 of our letter to be contingent on the acceptance by your Lordship of certain views of the original prospectus. We think, therefore, that there must have been some misapprehension in the passing of the censure upon the Government of India. We request your Lordship's permission to give publicity to our explanation and to your reply, or that you will take some other steps for relieving us a public slur which we are not conscious of having done anything to deserve.

From the Secretary of State, to the Viceroy, dated 7th August, 1901 :—

Your telegram of 4th August, regarding Cooper's Hill Engineers. Without entering at present upon the question of whether course adopted by your Government was in all respects necessitated by my instructions, I wish to point out at once that the last sentence of my despatch does not apply to your action generally, but merely to the method in which certain claims were admitted and calculated, (See paragraphs 9 of my despatch) and was not intended to cast the smallest slur upon your Government. You are at liberty to publish your telegram and this reply.

THE P. W. D. COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON RAILWAYS.

The Public Works Department Committee appointed to report upon the question of Railways in connection with the Jerrish Coalfields, have now submitted their recommendations to Government. They have decided against the proposals put forward by the East Indian Railway and in favour of those supported by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and Bengal Chamber of Commerce, vide the proceedings of the Conference recently held here. They advise that the proposed Burdwan-Howrah Cuord be definitely rejected and that surveys be undertaken at once by Government for the line from Bishenpore to Howrah, also that the debit and credit system be abolished at Howrah from the 1st January next.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO MR. SYMINGTON.

POONA, Aug. 8.

Mr. Symington, Master of the Foxhounds, Bombay, met with a serious accident this morning, while out with the Poona and Kirkee Foxhounds. He was riding a famous animal with which he has won some of the principal hunting prizes of Western India. He fell senseless in the field, but Colonel Croly took charge of him and he was taken to the Sassoon Hospital where he recovered consciousness.

Colonel Henderson, the Civil-Surgeon, kept him quiet the whole day and he is progressing favourably. He has suffered no fracture but simple concussion of the brain. The horse died on the spot.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ASSAULT-AT-ARMS AT POONA.

The Presidential Assault-at-Arms will be held from the 9th to the 14th September.

The events are open to Mounted and Dismounted troops, both British and Native. Several interesting events are to be contested in the Driving Competition for which Lord Northcote has given a prize of Rs. 120. In Bayonet versus Bayonet, Sir Andrew Widgate has given a prize. In the Riding and Jumping Competition Sir Robert Low has given prizes of Rupees 60 and 40. Lord Northcote has also given two more prizes for the best Man-at-Arms, Colonel Hill, Inspector of Gymnasia, offered two prizes in sabres. The Royal Military Tournament of London, has given medals to be competed for in Bayonet versus Bayonet, in Bayonet versus Sword, and in Sword versus Lance competitions. His Highness the Aga Khan has given a cup to be competed for in the Tent-pegging by British officers. This year a Challenge Cup of Rs. 1,000 will be presented by the Lancer Regiment of the Hyderabad Contingent to the best Native Man-at-Arms (mounted) to be held by the winner for one year. The function promises to be a grand success. It will be remembered that this function was abandoned last year in consequence of the outbreak of Plague.

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA vs KATHIAWAR.

Play in this match was not resumed to-day owing to the rain.

CIVIL vs. MILITARY.

The cricket match Civil vs Military has been abandoned.

CHOLERA AMONGST THE ROYAL SCOTS.

Two fatal cases of cholera have occurred amongst the Royal Scots.

AN OIL STEAMER ASHORE AT SAUGOR.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

The ship "Main," with a cargo of kerosine-oil from New York, has gone ashore at Saugor. The cause of accident is not known. The tug "Hugli" has been sent to her assistance.

ARRIVAL OF TRANSPORTS.

The Transport "Glengyle" has arrived from Taku with the 20th Punjab Infantry in command of Major Giles. The following officers were on board :—Captain Tighe, Lieutenants Ducat, Fordham, McQueen, Finnis, Grey, and Captain Murray, I.M.S.

She also brought the Malerkotla Sappers under Lieut. Stokes, and the following officers:—Third Brigade Staff, Captains Nicholls, Hudson, and Kemball.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

"DEATH TO DELCASSE!"

THE NAVIGABLE BALLOON.

THE ORDERS AND THE NEW ACT.

PARIS, July 19.

On Tuesday morning, about ten o'clock, as M. Baudin, Minister of Public Works, was driving to the Elysee, a woman, leading by the hand a little boy, went up to his carriage and fired a revolver, crying out at the same time "Death to Delcasse!" Fortunately nobody was hurt. The outrage was committed almost in front of the garden gate of President Faure's residence, where the woman had been waiting. The driver, turning round to the Minister, said : "We have been fired upon." "Are you sure?" inquired M. Baudin, who had noticed nothing, and the carriage stopped. A friend of the Minister's, who was driving with him, handed the woman over to a couple of policemen on duty at the gate, and she was taken to the Madeleine District Police-station. M. Baudin then drove on to the main entrance of the Elysee. M. Lepine, the Prefect of Police, summoned by telephone, arrived a little later. The prisoner, however, refused to reply to his questions, remarking that she would speak only in her counsel's presence. She stated, nevertheless, that she was Countess Olzewski, and that her husband was a tax-collector at the suburban district of Nanterre. M. Lepine sent the boy, who is her son, back to his father. The revolver was a small and rusty weapon, and one chamber only was loaded. Later the Countess had a hysterical fit, and was understood to say that the Foreign Office owed her husband a large sum of money. Tired of dunning the Minister, she had, therefore, determined to draw public attention to her case, and lay in wait near the Elysee for M. Delcasse on a Cabinet Council day. Seeing a driver with a tricoloured cockade—it is the privilege of Ministers' coachmen and footmen to wear these—she thought the occupant of the carriage must be the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and fired, not at him, but merely in the air, as he passed. She had no personal quarrel with the Minister. The Countess, who is a Frenchwoman, her husband being also French but of Polish descent, is a short, thin, dark person with hard, black eyes. She has shown on other occasions that she has a will of her own and is endowed with a temper.

Count Olzewski is a native-born Frenchman. He is fifty-eight, and was employed as a surveyor by the Board of Works. In 1896 he was arrested in Italy on a charge of espionage, but was released for lack of evidence. From that time his wife and he have applied continually for money allowances to the War and Foreign Offices. Strangely enough they were able to live thus for several years. Countess Olzewski, encouraged by this success, became more exacting. She told the officials of the Foreign Office that the Department must get for her husband a position as tax-collector, sinecure in France, being practically the same thing as a Civil List pension. What claim she or her husband had is not at all clear, but the War and Foreign Offices would not have behaved with such generosity to an ordinary begging-letter writer. Count Olzewski was appointed tax-collector at Nanterre with an income of £112 a year. The Countess, growing more exacting, said she wanted better collectorship, but the Foreign Office would do no more for her, and as she became more importunate than ever, she was told that she must not call any more at the Quai d'Orsay. In 1899, being at Nice, she wrote to M. Delcasse, threatening to take his life. She was arrested and committed for several months, and on account of the long detention, and the condition of her health, the proceedings were dropped.

Count Olzewski interviewed, says that five years ago, when working as an engineer at Nice, he was reported to the Italian Government by Italian workmen under his orders as a spy for the French Government. (The Count hints that this is what he really was.) One day he received a telegram from Savana signed with the name of a friend. He went there, but as he was alighting from the train the Italian Carabinieri arrested him. The telegram was a forgery. He was detained for a month, but was released for lack of evidence. On returning to France he petitioned the French Government to exact from the Italian Government £4,000 for wrongful detention, and a position under Government at Nice. The authorities refused to give him any position, but paid him small allowances on five or six occasions of a few pounds at a time, in order to allow him to come to Paris and plead his case against the Italian Government. He became a frequent caller at the Foreign Office, wherein three years' allowances were made to him, amounting to £400, but he was given to understand that his claim against the Italian Government was a frivolous one. When he was told one day that he would be appointed tax-collector at Nanterre, he, in his own words, "did not even know what this title meant, and when I learnt that it meant £110 a year, I told the Foreign Office Secretary I thought it a miserable pittance." He replied, "Never mind, accept it. You will not even have to show yourself at Nanterre." The Secretary, who was M. Bean, was appointed French Ambassador to Peking, and his successor told Count Olzewski that he would have nothing to do with a man of his sort. Olzewski was subsequently told he must go and reside at Nanterre if he meant to keep his tax-collectorship. Some people who read Count Olzewski's story may envy him his luck in squeezing all these hundreds of pounds out of the War and Foreign Offices. This is not his view, much less his wife's. They described themselves as being weary, discouraged, and irritated by the dilatory manners of Government offices.

M. Hugues le Roux, a French journalist, who has recently returned from Abyssinia, has handed M. Loubet the following autograph letter from the Emperor Menelik : "Menelik, the Lord's anointed, King of Kings of Ethiopia, to all who may read the present, Greetings. By my leave, and with my support, M. Hugues le Roux went to Wallaga and explored the regions where Didessa and the Blue Nile meet. The confluence of these two rivers had not been visited before by any European, wherefore I desire that in order to honour our illustrious and great friend, M. Loubet, President of the French Republic, the mountain rising between the Didessa and Angner rivers shall be known henceforth as Mount Loubet. Moreover, the mountain separating the Blue Nile from the Didessa shall be called after her Majesty the Empress Taitu, the heights to the right and left of the Abai shall bear the names of Ilg Chefneux, Hugues le Roux, and Soucy. I hand the present letter to M. Hugues le Roux as a token of my friendship, and of the satisfaction I felt at his journey and his happy return. Given at Addis Atem, the 9th May of the year of grace 1890, being the year 1901 of the new era."

M. Santos-Dumont is the lion of the hour. This young Brazilian aeronaut, who has become famous in 48 hours, was born at Rio de Janeiro in 1873. Next Saturday will be his birthday, and perhaps this circumstance will stimulate him to pay Paris another "flying" visit. He is the youngest of a family of ten sons. His father—of French descent on his mother's side, as his second surname shows, is a man of all round culture and abilities. M. Santos-Dumont the elder graduated at the Ecole Centrale, the famous Engineers' School here, and returning to his native State of San Paulo became a coffee-planter. Increasing his estates year by year, he is now probably the largest farmer in the world, at any rate the largest coffee-planter. He owns four million coffee plants, employs 6,000 labourers, and has 40 miles of light railways on his own estate. He is known at San Paulo as the Coffee King. Young Alberto Santos-Dumont showed a mechanical turn of mind at an early age, and was only twelve when, just for sport, he drove his father's steam engines. It was no doubt as an amateur engine-driver that he began to lay in the store of experience which has made him what he is. He came to Europe in 1897, and his first prowess was to climb Mont Blanc. In 1898 he ascended at the Jardin d'Acclimatation, in the smallest balloon ever made, the Bresil, having a cubic capacity of only 3,000 feet. A few months later, in September, 1898, he made the first steerable balloon, worked by a petroleum motor which he had removed from a motor-tricycle. The balloon was torn at a first attempt to go out. Since then he has made four flying machines, each one showing an improvement on the previous one.

In automobile and ballooning circles M. Santos-Dumont is universally popular. I met him to-day at lunch at the Automobile Club. M. Emmanuel Aime, secretary of the Aero Club remarked that M. Santos-Dumont's latest notion was certain to be pirated by every future builder of steerable balloons, viz., the skeleton frame along which are placed the car, motor-shaft, and propeller. This frame alone would entitle M. Santos-Dumont to a place in the history of steerable balloons. It was the child of his fancy and the work of his own hands, made by him during a holiday at Nice. It is twenty yards long, and weighs but one hundred pounds. "Yes," said M. Santos-Dumont, "it is pretty rigid. I expected it would go to pieces when I lighted on that tree on Saturday at Boulogne, but it was not even warped. That was a test." M. Santos-Dumont was very confident : "I had only three cylinders fit out of four, and the propeller was not working at anything like its proper speed. On Friday all the steel wires (being tightly stretched) were humming from the vibrations of the motor like an Æolian harp. You never heard such a wonderful concert, and new harmonies arose at every little change of speed. On Saturday the wires were silent." "What does that prove?" I asked. "It proves that I was not running at the top of my speed, or anything like. I have half a mind before trying again for the Deutsch prize to make another trial trip, and alight here on the roof of the Automobile. Yes, I think I will do it. It is a much easier landing than that at the Parc Aerostatique. I have the Place de la Concorde, a splendid open space, to manœuvre in."

Associations and Monastic Orders are compelled under the new Act to obtain a Parliamentary charter before October 2 next, and every Order desiring to be incorporated must send with its application a copy of its rules and an undertaking to place itself under Episcopal jurisdiction. One of the reasons why many Monastic Orders are so objectionable from the point of view of a statesman of a Catholic country is that they hold the privilege from the Pope of being under his immediate orders for everything that concerns their inner life. Like foreigners in Eastern countries, they owe no account to the lord of the place, who, in their case, is the Bishop. When Napoleon reserved to himself the right of presenting candidates to bishoprics to the Pope, thus making French Bishops Government nominees, almost like Anglican Bishops, he might, perhaps, have fancied he had removed the Church of France from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Rome. The Pope, however, has met the situation by dispossessing the Bishops of the right of control over Monastic Orders in their diocese. This is the case with the Jesuits and other Orders. The consequence is that, while the French Bishops as a rule preach obedience to the civil power, the Monastic Orders preach the doctrine of resistance. Hence the proviso in the Associations Act about obedience due by Orders to their Bishops.

The Jesuits, interviewed the other day, said the Pope might release them from their immediate dependence on him, and replace them under the Bishops' authority, but they would never ask this of themselves, as such a proposal would be an offence to the Pope. The question, however, has been put by Superiors of convents to Rome, and Rome has spoken. The Pope's reply has been made through the Congregation of Bishops and Regulars at Rome, a body appointed to solve new and difficult cases of conscience that may trouble Catholic priests throughout the world. The circular is dated Rome, July 10, and is signed by Cardinal Gotti, the Prefect of the Congregation of Bishops, and countersigned by his secretary. It is a State document, and, in fact, a Papal decision. It sets forth that the following case of conscience has been submitted to the Holy See : "Can Monastic Orders in France in conscience apply for a charter under the terms of Paragraph XIV. of the new Act and of the regulations accompanying that Act?" This doubt having been carefully examined at a meeting of Cardinals, the Holy Father decided that the following reply should be made through the Congregation of Bishops : "The Holy See reproves and condemns all the provisions of the new Act that interfere with the rights, the prerogatives, and the legitimate liberties of Monastic Orders. Nevertheless, in order to avert very serious consequences, and so prevent in France the extinction of Monastic Orders, which do such great good to religious and civil society, the Pope allows Monastic Orders to apply for a legal authorisation, but on two conditions." The two conditions are laid down, and I am afraid they give the Waldeck-Rousseau Act its quietus. Really, the ingenuity of Rome is admirable. M. Waldeck-Rousseau is but a little boy beside the Pope, or rather the Pope's advisers. He thought, and everybody thought, that by compelling Monastic Orders to publish their statutes Government would have some control over them. Mark the first condition laid down by Rome : "Monastic Orders shall submit not the old Statutes and Constitutions already approved by the Holy See, but only a copy of statutes replying to paragraph 3 of the Government regulations. There will be no difficulty in first submitting these statutes for approval to the Bishop." Of course not. These will be dummy statutes, and it is quite clear that the monks will consider themselves bound by the ancient regulations and statutes. The second condition is that: "Monastic Orders shall undertake to obey the Bishops within the limits of common law." But this is what Monastic Orders have always done, even those under immediate Papal jurisdiction. This requires a word of explanation. The privileged monks and nuns were never dispensed from obedience to the Bishops, or their intercourse with strangers and with the outer world. They could never hold public preachings, confess persons not belonging to their Order, publish books intended for circulation outside the convent walls, attend the sick, teach in schools, etc., without permission from the local Bishop. But the evil aimed at by the Waldeck-Rousseau Act was another one. He wished Bishops to have full disciplinary powers over their Orders and their persons, and this is what Rome now says Bishops shall not have. The ground taken up by Rome seems to me almost unassailable. Monks will owe obedience to their Bishops within the limits of common law. It may be pointed out that the Assumptionist's political campaigns in the "Croix" were quite outside the limits of common law, and none the less they swayed the Catholic masses. What move will the French Government make if the Act is not to remain a dead letter?

TO-DAY'S CRICKET.

This morning, if the weather proves propitious, which is more than doubtful, the Kathiawar team enter upon the second engagement of their tour, meeting a strong team of the Bombay Gymkhana in a two-day match. The visitors are hardly as strong as some Kathiawar teams that have visited Bombay in previous years, but as they are fairly strong in bowling an interesting match should result. The Bombay Gymkhana will take the field without either J. S. Milne or P. M. Heath, the first named being unwell while the latter cannot spare time for cricket. On the other hand, however, L. E. S. Ward of the Oxfords who has rejoined his regiment from Poona will play, also S. M. McCausland, himself an old Kathiawar player. The following are the teams :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Captain Anderson (Capt)	J T Weatherby
A C Rumbold	L E S Ward
P J Mead	C E Trotter
C L Burns	W H Scott
S M McCausland	S N Powell
Hon M R Wingfield	

KATHIAWAR.

Captain Street	Shivlal
Captain Pottinger	Nagsavad
Ogbad	Bajasala
D shivshanker	Vajubhad
Chauncey	J Shivshanker
Hemo	

Play will commence each day at 11 a.m.

FOOTBALL.

The following members will represent the telegraph in a football match against H. M. S. Magdala this evening on the Cooperage. Kick off 5-15.

F. Peters, (Goal) ; E. Game and A Game (Backs); H. Stone, E. Perkins and A. Speechley, (Half Backs) ; W. Morley, G. Lawrence, W. Mason, J. Montgomery and T. Johnston, (Forwards). Reserves J. Mayne and C. Cooks.

Ten Arabian stallions, the gift of the Sultan of Morocco to M. Loubet, have arrived at Marseilles. They are superb animals, two and three-year-olds. Two are chestnuts, two black, two brown, two light grey, and two iron grey. All suffered from sea-sickness. They are temporarily stabled at the cavalry barracks, and all will be brought to Paris in a few days.

THE BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

The Fifty-fifth Annual Report of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society for 1900 is a very satisfactory one from the point of view of the education and training of the orphans in the care of the Society. Thirty-three boys and twenty-eight girls were on the rolls at the close of the year, besides six day-scholars. Four boys and three girls left the school, two of the former found employment, the others went to their friends. Mr. A. G. Weight, the Educational Inspector, was able, from his examination, to give a satisfactory report of the progress of the pupils in secular knowledge, while the Rev. J. Henderson was amply satisfied with their careful absorption of religious instruction. The health of the residents—with the exception of Mrs. Anderson, the Lady Superintendent—had been, during an exceptionally trying year, excellent. A trifling epidemic of measles was the only trouble among the children. They had been to Matheran for a gay and profitable six weeks, and during the year had joined in sports and games with keen ardour on off-days. The finances of the Society in spite of the consistent sympathy and generosity of its many friends, are not so flourishing as to eliminate anxiety for the future. The subscriptions have fallen off, especially from Mofussil subscribers, and the consequence is that the expenditure—which seems most carefully husbanded—is greater than the income. As the sphere from which the children are admitted is by no means limited to Bombay, Mofussil subscribers might, therefore, remember the claims of the Scottish Orphanage to their support. In the local subscription list, every profession in Bombay is well represented, and Scotsmen specially seem to have come forward to assist this deserving Institution. The St. Andrew's Day subscription for 1900, amounted to over three thousand rupees, more than three times the total subscribed by Mofussil friends in the year. The average cost of each child was Rs. 26-12-2 per measem the total expenditure on actual maintenance for the year being Rs. 19,909-5-3. This was increased to over twenty-five thousand rupees by other unavoidable expenses which are detailed in the Appendices to the Report.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Captain C. A. Roosmale-Cocq, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Hyderabad in addition to his military duties, vice Captain H. P. H. Parker.

Mr. W. M. P. Clarke is confirmed in the appointment of third grade Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr. E. H Waterfield, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Ahmedabad, has been appointed a third class Magistrate.

Mr. H. D. Rendall, I.C.S., on return from leave is appointed to do duty as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Satara.

Mr. R. S. Pearson, Assistant Conservator of Forests, first grade and divisional Forest Officer, West Khandesh, has been granted privilege leave of absence for three months from or after the 17th instant

In supersession of a previous notification Mr. F. B Young has been appointed to act as Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Inspector-General of Registration and Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages during the absence on leave of Mr. W. P. Symonds.

Mr. L. W. Hartley has been confirmed in the appointment of Presidency Inspector of Factories.

Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, M. I. C. E., has been appointed to act as Chairman of the City Improvement Trust during the absence on leave of Mr. S. Rebsch.

The services of Captain E. B. Lang, 5th Bengal Cavalry, and Lieutenant W. K. Burne, 2nd Bengal Lancers, have been placed at the disposal of the Bombay Municipal Commissioner for employment on plague duty.

Mr. A. L. M. Wood, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Khandesh has been granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr. E. G. Turner, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Satara, has been granted privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from the 23rd instant or subsequently.

CAUSING HURT TO COMPEL RESTORATION OF PROPERTY.

Yesterday, at the High Court, Appellate Side, an appeal in the case of Imperator against Bhagwant Narayen, Ganesh Narayen, and Dattatrya Narayen, was disposed of by the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton. The three accused were, in June last convicted by Mr. G. C. Whitworth, Sessions Judge of Satara, of voluntarily causing hurt, on the 19th February last, at Pasarni, to Ganga, wife of accused No. 3, to compel restoration of property. The first two accused were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years each, and the third to three years. The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, with Mr. M. R Bodas, appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

With the three accused brothers, their father Narayen Bhagwant, was also charged with the same offence. Mr. Whitworth stated in his judgment that it was clear that the dead body of Ganga, wife of the third accused, was found in a well in the village of Pasarni, where the accused resided, and of which they were Watandar Kulkarnis on the morning of the 21st February. From the medical evidence the cause of death was shown to have been drowning, but the same evidence, together with that of other witnesses, showed also that the woman had been very severely beaten with canes or sticks over the greater part of the body. The contention, Mr. Whitworth said, that these marks where the result of the use of markingnut as a remedy for rheumatism, was in the face of the abundant evidence, merely idle. It appeared that the accused persons themselves suspected the Ganga had drowned herself; for on missing her early on Thursday morning they, or at least the first two accused, went to the well, and were the persons to get it searched. As it was not disputed that Ganga was at home up to Wednesday night, and as she was not missed till Thursday morning, the people of the house, Mr. Whitworth remarked, should certainly be able to offer some explanation of the condition in which her body was found. But none of them, not even her husband, could suggest anything but the idle story of the marking-nut. According to the oral evidence the ill treatment of Ganga had been going on for some time. Three separate occasions of violence were deposed to, besides the incident of Wednesday morning, when the accused persons were merely demanding the necklace from Ganga without using any violence. One witness stated that, on one occasion, Ganga was tied to a post, and that the accused were beating and kicking her. Mr. Whitworth fully agreed with the assessors in thinking that Ganga's husband and his two brothers were the persons who beat her, and Mr. Whitworth had no doubt that this ill treatment caused her to take her life. As to the fourth accused, the father, Mr. Whitworth thought he appeared to be in, or approaching, dotage, while the sons were quite old enough to control things for themselves. The Sessions Judge, giving the old man the benefit of the doubt, acquitted him, the other three accused, the appellants, were convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Their lordships saw no reason to interfere with the convictions or sentences, and dismissed the appeal.

THE ADA MAVEN COMPANY.

Miss Ada Maven re-appears in Bombay next week when two performances will be given by her talented company in the Novelty Theatre. Miss Maven in her present tour through India is accompanied by a number of new artistes whose appearance at Calcutta was a pronounced success. The entertainment given by the Company is a musical variety performance of the highest class and there is not a dull moment from the start to the finish of the programme. The Company will appear at the Novelty Theatre on Monday and Tuesday nights.

THE CALCUTTA MEMORIAL.

Recent contributions to the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund include Rs. 15,000 from the Rao of Cutch, Rs. 5,000 each from the Raja of Baria, Bombay, and the Minor Nawab of Kadhanpur, Rs. 3,308 collected in the Indore State by the Resident (including Rs. 300 from Rai Bahadur Nanak Chand, Rs. 2,350 as a second instalment from the Barisal Branch Committee, Rs. 1,000, being proceeds of a concert given by the Viceroy's Band, Rs. 1,000 from Seth Chandmull of Neemuch, Rs. 575 from the Sealdah Branch Committee, Rs. 500 from the New Zealand Insurance Co., Rs. 301 from the Kamdar of Jawassia, Central India, and Rs. 200 each from Babu Jotindra Nath Tagore, Kali Prassana Ghose and Rana Dulip Singh of Baghat.

POONA DURING THE SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, Aug. 7.

My chronicle of events during the past fortnight must of necessity be a record mainly of sport. Everywhere there are signs of a healthy devotion to outdoor exercise, limited at times by the breaks of the weather, but taking place nevertheless with a regularity which is a sufficient proof of an unconquerable aversion to quiescence.

Taking the events in their order I find that our local schools have been taking their day out. The Poona Schools' Athletic Association of which H. E. Lord Northcote is Patron and Mr. Giles, the Director of Public Instruction, President, was formed here only last year for the very laudable purpose of encouraging athletics among the boys attending our various schools. It began its work with an Inter-School Cricket Tournament which was a great success. The boys of the Bishop's High School were the victors in the final and defeated the boys of the Taylor High School by ten wickets, after a most interesting match. But it is not by this trial alone that the Athletic Association is desirous of being known. It arranged and successfully concluded a very interesting Inter-School Athletic Tournament to which all the chief schools in the cantonment as well as city sent representatives. The sports were of the usual order of school-boy competitions : races, jumping, tug-of-war, etc., but the records in some of the events, notably the jumping, were so good that there was some idea of arranging a contest between the best boys in Poona and in Bombay. One of the boys of the Bishop's High School who is not quite 16 years covered 16 feet 8 inches in the long jump, and another belonging to the Taylor High School jumped 4 feet 11 1-2 inch in the high jump which shews that Poona would take some beating if the proposed contest comes off.

Only two cricket matches of any note have taken place and in both our local British regiments suffered defeat. The Shropshires paid their annual visit to Ganeshkind to test the capabilities of the Government House eleven. With the exception of Mr. Furber who is the only batsman of any note they possess, the Shropshires were a weak lot. Their bowling was good but could not carry off their other defects, and the result was a defeat by 94 runs. The scores were : Shropshires 82, Ganeshkind 176. Government House, of course, according to wont, was strengthened by two or three good men from Kirkee. Mr. Milman of the Artillery and Mr. Winterbottom were acquisitions in the bowling and especially acceptable to the home team, which is not deficient in reliable bats. Captain Wood made the top score with 35 and Mr. Milman ran him close with 33. His Excellency has not been playing cricket of late, and did not take part in the game on this occasion ; but her Ladyship with her usual thoughtfulness was "at home" in the evening and entertained quite a number of ladies and gentlemen who drove out to witness the close of the game.

The other match between the Royal Scots and Poona Gymkhana was remarkable chiefly for heavy scoring. It was played last Friday, but there was a lamentable weakness in the bowling. The batting on both sides was very good, in fact there are just now quite a superfluity of reliable batsmen in Poona. Our weak point is our bowling, because with the exception of two or three fairly good men, we are altogether without one upon whom we can absolutely depend. The result of this was very evident in this match. Tall scoring was the order of the day. The Royal Scots went in first and scored 214, Mr. Lumsden 39, Mr. Drysdale 40, Mr. Mainwaring White 35 and Sergt. Dennison 25, being the chief contributors. Against this, the Gymkhana were able to place 241 for the loss of three wickets. Capt. Douglas as usual was top-scorer and knocked up 149 ere being bowled by Drysdale. Mr. Sale's 57 and Major Putney's 32 helped materially to swell the total. Time alone put an end to the game, which was only a one day match.

The programme for this year's Presidential-Assault-at-Arms has, I see, been already arranged and will shortly be published. The second week in August has generally been selected for this military tournament but through unavoidable delay a later date has had to be fixed upon this year. The tournament will be held from the 9th to 14th September. The various competitions are already familiar to most of us, military and civil.

His Excellency Lord Northcote is again presenting some valuable prizes. Sir Robert Low, Sir Andrew Wingate, Lt-Col. Clery Hill and H. H. Aga Khan are also among the prize givers. But the attention and interest of the native army is sure to be attracted by the announcement that the Lancer Regiment of the Hyderabad Contingent intend presenting a Cup, value Rs. 1,000, to the best native man-at-arms (mounted) this year to be held by the winner for one year. This new trophy is to become an annual institution. There will be the usual display by the Gymnastic Staff Lancers and Royal Artillery on the evenings of the last two days.

Tennis players are busy at the Gymkhana playing off their ties in the August Tournament. The sets are watched with the greatest interest, the play in many instances being quite first class. Fifteen couples have entered for the Mixed Doubles, the second round of which is now in progress. The prize for this is given by H. E. the Governor. There are seven pairs down for the Gentlemen's Doubles and seventeen entries for the Gentlemen's Singles. Captain Bethan is quite cheery over the work he has in hand, and indeed to watch him seated on his high perch judging for some of the sets is inspiring. The result of the Badminton has been a win for Mrs. Maclachlan and Captain Bethan with a total of 197 points. Miss Grey, who is quite an adept at these games, is again second with her partner Captain Lane, their score being 193. Mrs. Fowle and Mr. Arthur had an excellent chance of surviving as they had 154 and had another tie to play, but one of their opponents got fever, and the tie was off.

The Hounds continue to provide our hunt-loving folk with their regular bi-weekly runs, but there have been no more mishaps like that of last week. The last bye was at Holkar Bridge when the left bank of the Mutha river as far as Kalas was drawn, and a move across the country in the direction of Lohogaon was made. Hounds got on the line of a jack just near the jail tank, and a fine chase followed over the beautiful grassy, undulating country, due north by east. The Jack went the pace in right good earnest, and make the field gallop for all they were worth. He was pulled down afterwards on the hillside of the Sisters and the brush presented to Mrs. Sealy, the first lady up. The scene of this day's work is one of the best surrounding Poona, and has often been chosen for our cross-country races. But under present conditions and with the weather we are having it does not quite fulfil the most ideal conception of grass. The run, it is said, was nearly five miles from start to check with a good many water jumps thrown in. The next bye-day, I see, is to be at Chinchwad where the field are to be the guests of Mr. Rathoren. Tents, stabling, and dinner are to be provided by our genial host for those who go out on Saturday evening, but parties are to come provided with their own beds. A night out at Chinchwad under canvas in our playful monsoon weather may have attractions for the younger generation, but many will prefer a warm blanket and a non-porous roof.

The golf links at Yerrowda are being utilized to their fullest extent, though not quite so freely by the fair sex as had been anticipated. The monthly pool for July has been won by Mr. Tod of the Bank, who with Captains Lane and Young, is therefore entitled to compete for the Gymkhana Golf Medal, which will be played for in the first week in October. The three best scores made in July, August and September are eligible for this. The Nasik Golf Week is fixed for the 9th September and the following days, and a goodly contingent from Poona contemplate running down for

Gymkhana and 1st Bombay Lancers. Speaking from repute I should say the issue will lie between The Gunners and Hussars, unless the Central India Horse develop unexpectedly.

The results of our Extra Race Meeting have been sent to you by wire and need not be referred to again. We are to have several more days next week when no doubt the great usefulness of the special train service on race days will once more be shown. The Poona Races proper commence on the 28th September and the entries so far show that the catering of Mr. Cecil Gray is meeting with warm support from owners all over the country. The W. I. T. Club announce that they will give the usual ladies' luncheon on the Poona Derby and Governor's Cup days.

The announcement of the death of Her Majesty the Empress Frederick has put off a number of functions that might otherwise have taken place. There was to have been a dinner and dance at Government House but these and others have been put off for the time being.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, JULY 19.

THE eighteenth annual race meeting of the Manchester Wheelers, held last Saturday at the Fallowfield track, proved a decided success, for not only did a large crowd of spectators, numbering some eighteen thousand, put in an appearance, but the races were well supported by prominent racing men. In the one-lap handicap there was an entry of seventy-seven, and eighty-five in the half mile. The most important of the five races decided was the ten mile scratch race for the Muratti Cup, fourteen men out of an entry of seventeen figuring at the start. It was a grand race from start to finish; H. Chinn and T. Davies entering the finishing straight neck and neck, and while the crowd were looking for the issue of the race to rest between these two, R. Janson, the Londoner, put in a fine sprint and gained the verdict of the judge by a few inches. The one mile championship of the N. C. U. - Manchester centre, also decided at this meeting, was won by T. Davies, H. Monks being second and W. Cummins third.

An important meeting was also held at Ballymena, Ireland, under the direction of the Ballymena Bicycle Club, at which the blue riband of the Irish race path—the one mile championship—was decided. Additional interest was afforded the event by the meeting of the two speedmen, R. Reynolds and C. Pease, who proved so successful in the English championships held a few weeks back at Bristol. Unfortunately Reynolds missed his pedal in the finishing straight, leaving the race an easy win for C. Pease.

The interests of cyclists are being looked after by the London County Council, for on the agenda of their next meeting there is a recommendation to consider of constructing a cinder path nearly a mile and a half long, and 10 feet wide, across Parliament Hill, Hampstead Heath. The path is much needed, and as it will only cost £300, it is to be hoped the Council will approve.

With the warm days of summer, and the annual exodus of Londoners to seaside resorts, some complaints of the treatment of cyclists by drivers of public waggonettes and "chars a banc" at these watering places. Very probably since the cycle became so popular the excursion traffic of these monsters of the road has considerably fallen off, but the method of the drivers' revenge in many cases will get them into trouble. They refuse to give room to pass in many instances, and terrify ladies by driving close to them. In traffic they worry the poor cyclist for all he is worth, and they are not too particular where and when they use their whips. One of these days an accident will occur, and then an example will be given for other drivers to take warning from.

A cyclist wishing to purchase a bicycle has an enormous field opened to him from which to make his choice, but in this wide scope lies a hidden danger to the uninitiated purchaser who is prone to rely upon his own imperfect knowledge of cycle construction and so fall an easy prey to one of the many seductive advertisements now appearing in the press. Never before has it been necessary to exercise so much care in making a selection as at the present time, and those who are not conversant with cycling matters should secure the services of one who is before taking any definite steps, for it must be remembered that with the great majority the initial outlay is a consideration, and they do not want to be encumbered with a worthless bicycle which is continually breaking down and giving trouble.

Originally the cycle trade was almost entirely confined to cycle manufacturers, but now a considerable portion of it is in the hands of small makers, or "assemblers," as they are called, who only put machines together with other peoples' parts, and gain no knowledge in the construction of the most important parts of a bicycle, the bearings, etc. It therefore stands to reason that firms intimately acquainted with every detail of their machines gain a distinct advantage over the smaller makers, and are in a better position to give satisfaction. We do not wish to brand all small makers, for there are some who turn out really good machines; but the majority may be "here to-day and gone to-morrow," and are trading with no reputation and no intention of making one. Deal with a firm who have made a name for themselves and whose reputation is far more important than your few pounds; they voluntarily give a guarantee of good workmanship, material, and finish by affixing their trade mark, and unless they are perfectly satisfied with the machine in every respect they are not likely to do this.

A cycle thief has fallen into the hands of the police under somewhat unusual circumstances. He had successfully stolen a bicycle from a landing of a business house, and was making away with his prey to his lair, via Hyde Park Corner, when he was run over by a bus and so injured that he had to be conveyed to St. George's Hospital, where he was detained owing to his injuries. In the meantime enquiries were made respecting the missing machine, and discoveries led up to the arrest of the patient at St. George's. When charged at the Westminister Police Court, he denied having stolen the machine, although admitting that he knew who the thief was. He was remanded for further enquiries to be made.

The Dunlop inflater, which is presented, gratis, with a pair of inflater clips, to every purchaser of a machine fitted with Dunlop tyres, is exceedingly powerful, while the weight has been materially reduced.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	3	3	7
B Mandvi, Chaukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri ...	3	10	40
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleswar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada...	5	4	29
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Malabarmi ...	0	2	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	0	3	29
F Parel, Sewri and Sion ...	7	1	5
G Mahim and Worli ...	1	2	11
Water Division ...	0	0	1
Non-Remunerated Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	4	11
Total ...	19	29	141
Total plague deaths to date ...	99,373	81,168	
Same date last year ...	9	12	250

THE excursion steamer Glenhawk, with 900 passengers on board, struck on a rock near Glen Island, near New York, and sank in ten minutes. There was a terrible panic on board and 200 excursionists jumped overboard. Happily there were many boats close by, and no lives were lost.

DU PLOOY, the escaped Boer prisoner from Bermuda, who arrived at New York by the steamer Trinidad, and who was detained by the authorities, has been released after being fined ten dollars as a stowaway immigrant. The amount was paid by the Orange representative. Du Plooy tells a graphic story of his escape. He says, moreover, that while the prisoners were proceeding to Bermuda they formed a plan for seizing the ship and then compelling the crew to make for New York. The leaders, however, grew faint-hearted, and the guards learned of the plot, arrested two of the ring leaders, and placed them in irons. It will be remembered that the story of the plot and the placing of the leaders in irons was officially denied from Bermuda. Du Plooy, however, is positive on this point.

POWELL'S BALSAM WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds.—Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and reliable.

Trade Mark—Lion, Net and Mouse.

Established 1824. Sold by Chemists & Storekeepers throughout the world. Prepared by THOS. POWELL, Ld., London.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

A MEETING of the Senate of the Bombay University was held last evening in the Sir Cavasji Jehangir Hall, the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, Vice-Chancellor, being in the chair. There was a fair attendance of Fellows of the University.

THE SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION.

ANIMATED DISCUSSION.

Father Dreckmann moved, as recommended by the Syndicate, (1) that the *N. B.* on p. 37 of the Calendar, under the Heading "II.—Optional Subjects," be "amended" as follows and become a substantive rule :—"Every candidate will be required to satisfy the examiners in one group of the optional subjects, and no candidate will be examined in more than two groups. A.—Languages, viz., English and Second Language. B.—History and Geography (i) with Political Economy, or (ii) Commerce, or (iii) Domestic Science (for Girls). C.—Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. D.—Agriculture and Botany. E.—Drawing and Manual Training;" (2) That the following *N. B.* be added to Regulation 4, p. 37 of the Calendar :—" *N. B.*—Any person who has passed the Matriculation Examination, or the further examinations preliminary to the Degree of the University of Bombay, will be allowed to appear for the University School Final Examination in one of the groups of optional subjects on payment of the full fee, and on his passing in that group, will be held to have passed the University School Final Examination;" (3) That in line 25, p. 38, the word "Biology" be omitted and the word "Botany" inserted in its place; (b) that in line 28 the words "of Zoology and Animal Physiology" be omitted and the words "of Botany and Vegetable Physiology" inserted in their place; (c) that lines 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31 be omitted. Father Dreckmann proposed a further addition to regulation 5, prescribing subjects for Commerce and Domestic Science.

The Hon. Mr. Giles, in seconding the proposition, said the University School Final Examination was the outcome of the recommendations of the Education Commission. The Commission recommended that an examination of a practical character should be introduced, which would give to boys leaving schools an opportunity of obtaining certificates showing that they had passed through a course that fitted them for the ordinary work of life. The University School Final Examination was instituted in 1887, but there were several reasons why it had not been always a successful or popular examination. The University produced this examination as its adopted child, and then it proceeded deliberately to starve it. (Hear, hear). He might mention that up to about two years ago it was necessary for any candidate, who wished to pass the examination to present himself for examination in Bombay, whether he lived at Dharwar or at Shikarpur. This one fact alone was quite sufficient to account for what he might call the ill-success of the examination. But there was another cause of its unpopularity or non-success, and that was due to the mistaken ideas on the part of Government, who ruled a good many years ago, that unless candidates passed in certain special subjects, they would not be considered qualified for public service. But these two restrictions had now been removed. But even then the examination had not been regarded in a favourable light by the high schools. At a conference held at Bombay last year it was declared by the headmasters of the schools that it was very necessary to improve the form of this examination. The result was that by the direction of the Syndicate a committee was appointed to consider the matter, and that committee had formulated the proposals which were now placed before the Senate, and which had the entire approval of the Syndicate. Under the present curriculum a candidate might take up two or three subjects. But there was no co-relation between those subjects, and the committee had endeavoured to divide and put them into certain groups so as to bring those subjects together which were cognate to each other. After explaining the reasons which induced the Syndicate to recommend the second part of the proposition, Mr. Giles said they had proposed to add two more subjects to the School Final curriculum, viz., Commerce and Domestic Science. As regarded the former, he might say that the subject of commercial education had been for some time attracting great attention and the scheme had been drawn up by a special expert on the subject. He did not propose for a moment to say anything about the scheme itself, except to say that both this scheme and the scheme for Domestic Science had been drawn up with the assistance of the best experts that they could get in Bombay. Mr. Giles could not say that they were perfect schemes, but they were schemes which were subject to alterations and modifications in future. He might say that there was a growing demand for commercial instruction and for commercial examination, as appeared from the number of candidates who appeared at the London Chamber of Commerce Examinations held in Bombay for the past two years. He was sure they would be doing no harm in turning the attention of the boys in the high schools of this City and the Presidency to the very important subjects of Commerce. The scheme on Domestic Science was the result of the demands made by expert ladies connected with female education in Bombay.

Professor Muller, in the absence of Mr. Ibrahim M. Sayani, moved an amendment that the words "for girls" be omitted from the first part of the proposition.

Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama seconded the amendment, which on being put to the vote was lost.

Mr. D. G. Padhye then moved the following amendments: (*a*) That in line 3 of the *N. B.* in (2) of the proposed motion the words "or at his option two" be inserted between the words "one" and "of" and that in line 4 the words "any one" be substituted for the word "that." (*b*) That the following words be added to the *N.B.* in (2) of the same motion :—"Any person who has appeared at the Matriculation will be allowed to appear for the next succeeding University School Final, only in one, or at his option, two of the groups of optional subjects on payment of the full fee, and on his passing in any one group will be held to have passed the University School Final, provided he passes the Matriculation at which he has appeared," Mr. Padhye said his object in moving the second part of the amendment was to enable the candidates appearing at the Matriculation Examination to present themselves at the School Final Examination also the same year.

Shums-ul-Ulama J. J. Modi seconded the amendment, and it was carried.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said he was not in favour of extending the functions of the University, as it was sought to be done in the present instance. He knew that there was a strong feeling in favour of including commercial instruction in the University curriculum, and he would not on that account oppose the the addition of that subject for the School Final Examination. But as to the other scheme he had little doubt that the University would be making a mistake in undertaking a function of that character. He was doubtful whether they would be able to adequately discharge their duties in that respect. Among the subjects prescribed for the "Domestic Science" course were : "Chief features to be attended to in building a house to prevent damp (*a*) foundation, (*b*) walls, (*c*) roof," "cleanliness and general arrangements," "various rules to be observed in choosing meat, fish," etc. Mr. Mehta admitted that these were very good things for young ladies to learn, before they became wives, but he asked whether it was practicable for the University to examine girls in these subjects. Were they going to put up stalls in the examination booth to test the knowledge of young ladies as to the quality of fish or meat? Or were they going to provide rooms and brooms to examine the ladies in cleanliness and general arrangements? This was not a function which could properly come within the province of a University. His view on the matter was that the function of the University was mainly concerned with liberal education only. He would move an amendment that the Syndicate be requested to review their decision on the subject. For himself he thought the subject should be left out altogether; but if the Syndicate thought that it was possible to change the scheme in such a manner as to give it a more academical character, his amendment would give it an opportunity of proposing a better scheme.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in seconding the amendment, said there had been of late a tendency on the part of the Senate to go in for the phrensy of the hour. The function of the University was not to provide clerks or men for Government or private offices, but to teach all the branches of higher science which came within the term of literature.

Professor Muller said, when he proposed Mr. Ibrahim's amendment, he in no way wished to support the proposed course, which was repugnant to his ideas of what University education should be.

The Rev. Father Dreckmann said that this examination was an adopted child of the University, and they would have to take care of it until another parent was found for it.

Miss Edge said before sending up the scheme on Domestic Science to the Syndicate she had very carefully considered it in consultation with a number of well known ladies in Bombay. The scheme was subject to revision in order to meet the requirements of the different communities. It seemed to her that some of the remarks made that evening were irrelevant. If the University School Final Examination was in a sense an adopted child of the University, then surely means should be devised with a view to meet the requirements of all the candidates, both males and females. The scheme should be made as elastic as possible. As to the functions of the University, she would be glad to know exactly what those functions were supposed to be. If there were any limits to the usefulness of the University, she thought those limits should be distinctly stated.

After some further discussion, in the course of which the Hon. Mr. Giles made a vigorous reply, Mr. Mehta's amendment was put to the vote and carried by 24 votes against 19.

The Senate at 7 p. m. adjourned till Thursday, the 15th instant.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL MEETING YESTERDAY.

THE thirty-fourth annual Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon at the Bank, Mr. John B. Greaves, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company) Chairman of the Board of Directors presiding. Mr. J. Begbie, the Secretary and Treasurer, having read the notice convening the meeting the following Directors' Report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders was taken as read :—

THE REPORT.

The Directors submit to the shareholders a statement of the liabilities and assets and of the profit and loss account of the Bank as at the close of the half-year on 30th June last.

	Rs.	a.	p.
They have pleasure in reporting that the transactions of the half-year have resulted in a net profit of ...	13,00,695	7	11
to which has to be added the balance brought forward from the previous half-year ...	4,55,034	1	4
making together ...	17,55,719	9	3
which they have decided to apply as under :—			
To Dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, free from Income-tax ... Rs. 6,00,000	0	0	
To Reserve Fund ... " 5,00,000	0	0	
To Special Reserve Fund ... " 2,85,000	0	0	
To Bonus to Staff and Pension Fund ... " 75,000	0	0	
To Carried forward ... " 2,45,719	9	3	
	17,55,719	9	3

Trade was very active throughout the half-year and a strong demand for money was experienced. The average official rate of interest was 7·07 per cent. In pursuance of the policy followed by them for many years of strengthening the Reserve Fund from surplus profits the Directors have added thereto Rs. 5 lakhs. They have transferred the sum of Rs. 2,85,000 to Special Reserve Fund, thereby raising it to Rs. 9,85,000, which sum they are pleased to intimate is sufficient to write down to current market values the whole of the Reserve Fund investments. A small loss of Rs. 9,000 has been incurred. Mr. J. M. Dick resigned his seat as director on his departure for Europe. The Directors who retire by rotation are the Hon'ble Mr. William Greaves and Mr. Tribhovandas Vurjevandas, both of whom are eligible for re-election. The shareholders will have to elect auditors for the coming year to fix their remuneration. The present Auditors are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The Chairman in addressing the meeting said :—"I have to propose that the accounts before you be approved and passed, and in doing so take the opportunity of felicitating you on the eminently profitable results. During the past year the bank has had more money constantly employed, than in any previous year and it is satisfactory to be able to state that the increased demand for accommodation has been met without the rates of interest being forced to the high level experienced in some former years. The highest point reached by the official rate was nine per cent, which rate was maintained for a fortnight only, whilst the average rate for the entire annual retrospect was 5·43 per cent. This indicates very clearly that it is not merely to high Bank rates and stringency of money that we are to look to in order to obtain paying results, but rather to a steady trade demand; especially when such trade demand is spread over the Presidency and not necessarily confined to one centre. The Bank's branches at the various localities in the Presidency, have worked with gratifying results, some branches, of course, more so than others; this being dependent on the incidences of trade requirements, owing to the degree of crops marketed in such favoured districts. As you are fully aware the financing requisite to enable grain, seed, and cotton crops to be brought to final distributing markets, forms a great portion of the Bank's business, but beyond this it has been the policy of the Bank

TO ASSIST THE VARIOUS INDUSTRIES

in its sphere of influence. This has been particularly the case with the leading manufacturing industry of the Presidency, namely the Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills. Numerous applications for accommodation invariably received the careful consideration of your Directors and where the security offered, appeared sufficient and satisfactory, the approved financial assistance was accorded. It is perhaps not too much to say that the aid rendered by the Bank materially helped the Mills in a time of stress and difficulty, and in all probability served to extend the constituency of the Bank. (Hear, hear). Besides assisting local industries the Bank has endeavoured to help the common welfare of the community by its support of financial issues of various Municipalities and Port Trusts. At the commencement of the Bank's year it was rather anticipated that a favourable monsoon would enable the country to regain the vigour impaired by previous bad seasons of plague and famine, but as time passed it eventually showed that crop results were disastrous in Kathiawar and North Gujerat and very poor in Khandeish and parts of other districts. As a bright set off to these disappointments the cotton crops in the Berar districts were unusually prolific. The trade returns for Bombay of the principal items of exports as made up to the end of the official year in March, do not shew that improvement that was anticipated, as the total value of such exports for the year 1900-01, only 2,918 lakhs against a total of 2,272 lakhs for the year previous, 1899-1900, the diminished export of grain and cotton yarns accounting for the bulk of the difference. But since the end of March exports from Bombay have been heavy as compared with the previous year, especially the export of raw cotton and this will materially help to swell the figures shewing the value of trade up to June. In assisting to finance this trade and other operations, as I have previously stated, the Bank's money has been fully employed and in my opinion, which you will probably heartily endorse, it speaks highly for the careful manner in which affairs are conducted when I say that only one bad debt of Rs. 6,000, mentioned in the report, has been made. So far I have alluded to what may be called the domestic policy of the Bank. There are also to be considered what may be termed outside interests, affecting the position and usefulness of the Bank. Perhaps the chief of these outside interests is the pending question of the formation of

A BANK OF INDIA,

through the proposed amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks as suggested tentatively by the financial advisers to the Government of India. The matter has not progressed much during the period under report and there is practically nothing new to tell you. Indications are, that much further consideration will be required before dealing with that subject, and it is not improbable that Government may recognize and acknowledge that the local interests of the Presidency are best served by a Presidency Bank rather than by one Central Bank operating from a point distant from the interests concerned and possibly antagonistic to local requirements from want of close and personal touch with such local requirements. Turning to the Accounts some misapprehension appears to exist in the minds of some shareholders regarding the non-appearance of the special Reserve Fund as a separate item in the Balance Sheet. The question has been asked why it is not shown in the accounts like the Reserve Fund. The explanation is that the money has not been set aside as an addition to the Reserve Fund, and it would be altogether misleading to show it as part of, or supplemental to, that Fund. The special Reserve Fund was provided to meet the depreciation in the securities in which the Reserve Fund is invested, and the money therefore appertains to the item Government Securities in the Balance Sheet. If it were applied to the purpose for which it was started, the effect in the accounts would be that the balance shown against "Government Securities" would be reduced by the amount of the Fund. The amount of the Reserve Fund would not be increased. I should, perhaps, repeat here, that your Directors have not thought it necessary to actually apply the Fund in reduction of the holding value of the securities in which the Reserve Fund is invested. The latter were unduly depressed owing to the unfortunate circumstances in which this city and a large part of India have been placed during the past four years. Your Directors considered that they should wait until the return of normal times before making any adjustment in the book value of the securities, but they have provided the means of writing securities down even to the low levels which prevailed at the end of June in the market, and with this position, the shareholders may well rest satisfied. In conclusion, gentlemen, I trust that the favourable climatic conditions may continue and that bountiful crops may reward the labours of the agricultural community. I am sure that your Directors and the Bank's Executive will do all that can be done to assist in financing the trade of the Presidency. Our Secretary and Treasurer, has, I think, fulfilled the early promise of his abilities recognized and appreciated by your Directors. To him, and his staff working loyally under him, your Directors attribute the increased prosperity of the Bank and look forward with a feeling of confidence to a continuance of prosperity. (Applause).

Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy seconded the proposition.

The Chairman inquired if the shareholders wished to have any explanation regarding the accounts laid before them.

Mr. Narandas Pershotumdas, one of the shareholders, asked what amount had been invested in local industries. He said he had put the question as it involved an important principle.

The Chairman in reply said he had already informed the meeting that the bank had rendered assistance to the mills to a reasonable extent, but he did not think it was in the interests of the Bank—and it would not be judicious—to give the figures. The advances had been made after careful consideration and the directors did not regret having made any of them. The bulk of the advances made to the mills were against thoroughly liquid assets. No advances were made to the mills themselves as it was customary to have the name of a guarantee person taken. The views of the shareholders were greatly in accordance with those of the directors, who would give due weight to them.

The Chairman then put the proposition to the vote and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Rustomji Manockji proposed that the two retiring directors, the Hon'ble Mr. William Greaves and Mr. Tribhovandas Vurjivandas, be re-elected.

Khan Bahadur Pallanji Pestonji Ragi seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Ardeshir Hormusji Chinoy it was resolved that Messrs. W. Bullock and E. N. Sethna be re-appointed auditors of the Bank on a remuneration of Rs. 1,000 each.

Mr. Shapurji Burjorji Bharucha proposed that the best thanks of the shareholders be given to the directors and officers of the bank for their careful management of its affairs. Mr. Bharucha, in support of his motion, observed that shareholders had reason to be gratified at the results obtained. The reserve fund had been restored to the original state and a dividend of twelve per cent, instead of ten had been declared. It was a settled resolve on the part of the directors that the rate of dividends should be ten per cent. He considered the Secretary and Treasurer had most successfully developed their policy of encouraging the trades and industries of the Presidency, which had, as shown by the accounts, amounted to double what they had done during the four previous years. Such successful operations could not have been carried out without the hearty co-operation of the board and their intelligent department.

Mr. Narandas Pershotumdas seconded the motion which was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. S. B. Bharucha a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman and the proceedings terminated.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE GOODWOOD CUP.

THE Goodwood Cup of 2000 sovs. (a Cup value 1000 sovs and the remainder in specie), by subscription of 5 sovs each, and 10sovs more for those left in after the last Tuesday in March 1900, and 15sovs more if in after the first Tuesday in March 1901; the second to receive 300sovs, and the third 100sovs out of the race; three-year-olds, 7st 7lb; four 8st 12lb; five and upwards 9st 2lb; mares allowed 3lb; the winner of any race of a mile or upwards value 300sovs to carry 3lbs, 1,000sovs 7lbs, of 2,000sovs 10lbs of 4,000sovs, or the Ascot Cup 14lb extra; horses which have not won as three-year-olds or upwards a race of a mile or upwards allowed—if three-year-olds 6lb, if four and upwards 10lb. Two miles and a half.

Mr. Arthur James' b c Fortunatus, by St. Frusquin—Lucky Lady, 3yrs, Maher ... 1
Lord Ellesmere's ch f Inquisitive, by Hampton—None the Wiser, 4yrs, Martin ... 2
Sir E Cassel's b f Fleur d'Ete, by St. Florian—Summerdale, 3yrs, Buchanan ... 3
Lord Falmouth's b c Crown Equerry, by Royal Hampton—Galanthis, 4yrs, ... 1
Mr. E. Corrigan's b f Semper Vigilans, by Carbine—Sampronia, 7st 7lbs Thorpe ... 2
Lord Stanley's b c St. Leaven, by St. Serf—Hetty Sorrel, 6st, Aylin ... 3
" Farquhar's b f Reminiscence, by Carlton—Recollection, 3st 11lbs ... 0
" Penrhyn's b h King's Messenger, by King Monmouth—Swiftsure, 9st 11lb ... 0
Sir E Cassel's b c Solitaire, by Ayrshire—Solessky, 8st 11lb ... 0
Mr J Lewis's b c Uncle Sol, by Florizell II.—Queen of the Dale, 6st 8lbs ... 0
Capt Forrester's ch c St. Moritz, by Gallinule—Cresto, 7st 6lbs ... 0
Mr L Brassey's b f Greenaway, by Blue Green—Merry Maiden, 7st ... 0
" J Moffat's b m Saturday, by Somerton Lady Anne, 6st 7lbs ... 0
" F Hardy's b m Miss Biddo, by Laurascope Cymbeline, 6st 2lbs ... 0
" A Walton's br m Claudia, by Grammont Wenove, 6st ... 0
" Lancashire's b g Castle in Spain, by Goldseeker Vapour, 6st ... 0
M Ephrussi's b c Raid, 9st 2lbs ... 0

(Winner trained by W. Waugh.)

Betting : 8 to 1 against Avidity, 100 to 41 Semper Vigilans, 5 to 1 St. Levan, 4 to 1 Uncle Sol.

Won by three lengths; four lengths between second and third. Raid ran second, but was disqualified for boring.

THE STEWARDS CUP.

The stewards' cup, value 300 sovs, part in specie (given from the race fund), added to a handicap sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, h ft; lowest weight not less than 6 st; second to receive 50 sovs, winners of a handicap after the publication of the weights 4lbs., of one value 200 sovs. 3lbs., of one value 500 sovs., extra; entrance 5 sovs. T. Y. C. furlongs.

Mr. A M Singer's ch g O'Donovan Rossa, by Donovan, dam by Barcaldine—Symmetry 4 yrs Gibson ... 1
Mr. J Barr's ch c le Bijou, by Xantrailles—Sunny Queen, 5yrs Madden ... 2
Mr. T R Dawars' ch c Forfarshire, by Royal Hampton—St. Elizabeth, 4yrs Maher ... 3
Mr. J B Leigh's b c Stealway Morion—Flyaway, 4yrs ... 0
Mr. H J King's b h Zanoni, by Royal Hampton—Rosy Cross, aged ... 0
Sir J Blundell Maple's ch c Lord Boss, by Bend Or—Silver Sea, 3yrs ... 0
Mr. R More's ch f White Nun II, by L'Abbe Morin—Squall, 5yrs ... 0
Mr. A F Bassett's b c Sir Hercules, by Sir Hugo, dam by Galopin—Miss Foote, 5yrs ... 0
Mr. J S Curtis's ch c Scar of Hanover, by Hanover—Star Actress, 3yrs ... 0
Mr L de Rasschild's ch g Fosco, by Juggler—Merry Lassie, aged ... 0
Mr E Corrigan's b g Geyser, by Ben Ali—Hot Spring, aged ... 0
Mr. F Stoke's b c Master Willie, by St David—Fraulein, 5yrs ... 0
Mr. W C Whitney's ch f Spectrum, by Orvieto—False Sight, 6yrs ... 0
Mr. A M Singer's ch c Bridge, by Deuce of Clubs—Ionia, 5yrs ... 0
Mr. W B Cheese's b f Irish Ivy, by Marmiton—Wild Ivy, 5yrs ... 0
Sir E Cassel's ch f Soultura, by Amphion—Albertine, 4yrs ... 0
Duke of Devonshire's ch c Dieudonne, by Amphion—Mon Droit, aged ... 0
Mr. J A Drake's Dr. Sheppard, aged ... 0
Mr W H Pawson's ch f La Uruguaya, by Fernandez—La Blythe, 3yrs ... 0
Mr L E B Hoare's ch c Kingfield, by Wingfield—Ban Tesla, 3yrs ... 0
Prince Soltykoff's b h Leisure hour, by St Simon—Love in Idleness, 6yrs ... 0
Mr Murray Griffith's br c Simon Gloves, by St Andrew—Samoa, 3yrs ... 0
Mr Noel Feuwick's ch f Cassine, by Xaintrailles—Cornflower, 3yrs ... 0
Mr W Sanders's b c Bread Mart, by Martagon—Bread Mart, 3yrs ... 0
Mr C D Marne's b c Veritas, by Veracity—La Reine, 4yrs ... 0
Mr G F Fawcett's b g Tin Soldier, by Barnaby—Childhood, 3yrs ... 0
Mr A Johnstone's b f Disdainful, by Prince Hampton—Lady Sneerwell, 4yrs ... 0

(Winner trained by Mr. Davies.)

Betting : 33 to 1 against O'Donovan Rossa, 10 to 1 Le Bijou, 100 to 7 Forfarshire, 5 to 1 Stealaway.

Won by a head; a short head between second and third—Asian.

UNDER the Bill to amend the Court-fees Act, introduced at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, the loose and doubtful expression "chief controlling revenue-authority" will now be interpreted to mean, so far as the Punjab is concerned, the Financial Commissioner; and in Sindh, the Commissioner.

SOME of the most curious and difficult points which will come up for decision before the official Committees in relation to the coronation ceremonies will arise on questions of disputed precedence. Blackstone, for instance, on the authority of Coke, lays it down that if a Duchess Dowager marries a Baron, she continues a Duchess still. It has, however, been maintained by other authorities that a Duchess Dowager on her marriage with a Baron takes the dignity of the second husband, and Mr. Cruise states that at the coronation of King George III. the Duchess Dowager of Leeds, then the wife of Lord Portman, claimed unsuccessfully to rank as a Duchess. The case of the Duchess Dowager of Buckingham and Chandos, now the wife of Lord Egerton of Tatton, is parallel to the case of the Duchess Dowager of Leeds in 1760.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals "Rowland's" Odonto. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and induces a healthy action of the gums. Ask stores and chemists for "Rowland's" Odonto, of Hatton Garden, London.

THE MAHSUD BLOCKADE.

THE QUESTION OF RETALIATORY ATTACKS.

APROPOS of such incidents as those reported yesterday in our telegraphic columns, the "Pioneer" the other day wrote :—

We have consistently supported the policy of a blockade as against a punitive expedition in the case of the Mahsuds, for the simple reason that if we have but patience a blockade will give us all we want at one-tenth of the cost. Of course, the blockade involves a certain amount of expense, as troops have to be placed in position and maintained at detached posts on service condition; but compared with the outlay when an expedition is undertaken, the expenditure is insignificant. It may be argued that in forcing the Mahsuds to pay the fine of one lakh of rupees, the Government are spending five times that amount or more; but what would a Waziri expedition similar to that of 1894-95 cost? Besides, it is not a case merely of striking a debit and credit balance. When Sir William Lockhart swept through Waziristan some six years ago, his columns searching every valley, capturing flocks and herds, driving the tribesmen into the hills, it was supposed that the Waziri trouble had been finally settled. The Tochi Valley was annexed to make assurance doubly sure; Wano was garrisoned with regular troops; and Sarwakai was permanently occupied as a strategic point covering Jandola. The expense of this expedition and of the establishment of new posts was not begrudged at the time, as it was believed that the Mahsuds had been at last reduced to submission. But they quickly repovered from their punishment, and their raids in the last few years have been as frequent and as daring as in the early days of the British occupation of the Punjab. Their spirit, then, was not broken by the costly expedition of 1894-95. In now exacting a fine of a lakh of rupees—a sum less than one-half of what was actually due on paper—the idea is to make the payment represent, in what may be called indirect damages, many times that sum. This is the true object of a blockade on the frontier. The members of a tribe have not merely to pay a fixed sum in cash or kind, but at the same time they are cut off from all communication with British territory. The produce of their country remains on their hands; the grazing grounds on this side of the border are closed to them; and their supplies of salt, cloth and other necessaries are stopped. If they are in receipt of tribal allowances, these are discontinued: in the case of the Mahsuds they amount to Rs. 60,000 annually.

A blockade, then, properly carried out, hits a tribe very hard indeed: an expedition, on the other hand, puts money into the pockets of "friends" and go-betweens; and though it may result in the death of a few fighting men, hardships to women and children, and the loss of cattle, not a tribesman parts with a rupee or a rifle unless he be killed or captured. It would be going too far to say that the transfrontier Pathan likes an expedition: all he desires is to be left free to rob and murder: but if the Mahsuds had been polled last November, they would certainly have declared for an expedition in preference to a blockade. They are shrewd enough to know that their country has no strategic value, and that its permanent occupation is, therefore unlikely; three times they have seen our troops enter their hills, remain a few months and then withdraw. An expedition, in their eyes, has the advantage of causing only a short stoppage of allowances, while at its conclusion all old scores are wiped off, and the tribe start with a clean balance sheet. Is it matter for surprise, under such circumstances, that there should be among a democratic community like the Mahsuds, a section who even now are trying to force the hand of Government and bring on an expedition in spite of the fact that two-thirds of the fine have been realised? The Mullah Powindah himself, with all the prestige of fanaticism at his back, cannot control the bolder spirits in the tribe. He chances to be at present in a mood which inclines him to seek personal advantage to himself by keeping on good terms with the British Government; and quite recently, for instance, he raised money in the Bannu bazaar and paid up the Shabi Khel's share of the fine; but the irreconcilables refuse to pay up the balance at his dictation. They prefer to commit fresh offences in order that the Mullah may be discredited. Each raid means an addition to the fine and thus the Government account is kept open.

But, it may be asked, if this obstinate spirit prevails among certain sections of the Mahsuds, is thee likely to be any finality to the blockade, which has already lasted eight months? Would it not be better to abandon it and again over-run the country carrying fire and sword into every valley? We think not: the blockade should be persisted in and made even more stringent than at present. The tribe as a whole have suffered and are suffering many hardships by reason of their exclusion from British territory. Within the last two or three weeks the tribesmen have become so "hungry" for salt and cloth, to use a Pathan expression, that they have planned raids on villages in order to obtain these necessaries. No raid has actually been carried out, as the troops, militia and police have been more than usually on the alert. The convoys carrying supplies through the Gomal offer a tempting prize also, but they are too well guarded to be rushed. Rumours, of intended attacks upon posts in the Tochi held by the militia have been current. In fact, from Wano round to Datta Khel, there are signs that the Mahsuds are in sore straits and mean to hit out in sheer desperation. Some of them are full of fight still, and any sign of leniency on the part of the Government would only encourage them to continue their defiant tactics. The last turn of the blockade-screw was applied when orders were issued that the balance of the fine due, some Rs. 30,000, was to be paid in hard cash and not in rifles or in kind. It came as a disagreeable surprise to the tribe, which is never flush of money. It may not be found possible to obtain all the amount, but for the present at least the demand should be insisted upon, so that the reality of punishment may be brought home to the Mahsuds as a body.

The blockade, in short, is really a trial of patience between the Government and the more unruly sections of the Mahsuds. The latter join at the whole proceedings, boasting, with the vanity of Pathans, that it is not they but the troops who are kila-band. But a blockade, in the first instance, is necessarily more or less defensive in character; in its later phases it may become offensive when definite objectives can be struck at. Some time ago we remarked that a mistake had been made by prohibiting pursuing parties from crossing the Mahsud border. We are glad to have the assurance on the best authority that this prohibition obtains only in respect of a line drawn from Jandola to Sarwakai, some 25 miles in length. Elsewhere, for 215 miles, the extent of the cordon, the troops and militia are free to pursue raiders so far as the military officers in command of parties think it safe or advisable. This assurance should dispel an impression which has certainly been general among the troops engaged in the blockade, namely, that Mahsud country was not to be wittingly entered. This impression probably arose out of the orders regar

PURELY PERSONAL.

ALL the newspapers of the country have rightly caught on to the little anecdotes of his brother, which Sir William Harcourt told in his speech to the Eighty Club the other day. It was just one of those human touches which appeal to everybody. We cannot all be great politicians and tremendous debaters like Sir William; but we all have our family ties, our home affections, and anything that touches that side of another man's life—however, distant it may be from us in other respects—must appeal to that nature which makes the whole world kin.

To those who know Sir William Harcourt the allusion has more of inner meaning than reaches the general eye. This doughtiest and most unsparing of political swordsmen is really in himself one of the kindest and tenderest-hearted of beings. Indeed, there are moments when his affection makes him almost womanly in tenderness and emotion. It took him years to recover the loss of his first wife—an amiable and beautiful creature, whose power of winning affection is revived in Lulu Harcourt, Sir William's second son. Indeed, there never was an affection in public life more touching and truer and more unquestioning than that between Sir William and this elder son of his. For years, the young man was, to a certain extent, the guide, the philosopher, as well as the friend of the father. He shared his father's love; he more than shared his hatreds. Wherever the one went the other was sure to accompany or to follow. I never will forget a little scene I once beheld at Manchester. It was a meeting of the National Liberal Federation. Sir William delivered one of those carefully written speeches of his, which everybody in the world of politics or journalism knows. Curiously enough, with all his immense practice and his great facility, Sir William has never got away from the manuscript. The travelling reporter, when he follows Sir William into the country, can always abstain from taking a note; for either he has Sir William's great speech in manuscript before him, or he knows that when the meeting is over the manuscript will be handed to him. And the extraordinary thing is that the speech is usually delivered word for word as it is written in the manuscript. The reporter just puts in the "Hear, hears," the cheers and the voices, and his work is done. I have heard of an inspired orator who did not leave even this much to the reporter, who anticipated the "hear, hears," improvised the cheers, and forecast the voices.

Well, Sir William was delivering the speech at Manchester from the usual manuscript; and while I was listening to the shouts of laughter which greeted it—it was really a very witty speech—my attention was attracted to a table underneath the platform; and there—alone, remote, silent, with his head tucked down as men are in the habit of doing when they are very nervous about somebody else near and dear to them, sat Lulu Harcourt. He never raised his head once during this speech. He was too anxious, too nervous to do so. I noticed the incident at the time, for it touched me as eminently human and beautiful, and as just one of the things that would pass unnoticed. To my surprise I received, a few days after, a letter from Sir William Harcourt—pathetic, because it spoke of himself as an old stager to whom Press remarks had ceased to bring either joy or pain, and, perhaps, even over-pathetic, because of the too profuse gratitude it expressed for the few words I had used with regard to his son.

And when a year or two ago Lulu married a charming and devoted young lady with a vast fortune, and was, so to speak, done for, Sir William felt that he might take his farewell to official responsibility, and it was the marriage of his son, quite as much as the seething differences around him, which accounted for the famous letter of resignation that startled the political world at the time.

This is enough for the Harcourt "pere" and "fils" of our time for the moment. I turn to that elder brother whom Sir William mentioned in his speech. "He was the elder son," said Sir William, of his brother, "and I was the younger son, and we naturally had different political views; and one day he said to me 'My dear fellow, you have no landed ideas.' I said, 'No, I have not. That is very natural. You have got the land, and why should not I have the ideas?'" The brother alluded to was known to the House of Commons of about fifteen to eighteen years ago very well. There was but a slight resemblance between the two brothers. Colonel Harcourt was a portly man and of good size; but he had none of the gigantic height of his brother. Except in the somewhat protruding under-lip—a lip very like the historic one of the Hapsburgs—there was little to show that the two brothers came of the same stock.

And Colonel Harcourt had none of the extraordinary ability of his brother. He spoke now and then; but it was in a plain, blunt fashion—in a somewhat high voice, too, if I remember rightly; and he was in every respect the typical British squire—good-natured, kind, courteous, but wedded to the ideas of his forefathers, as gnarled a bit of conservatism as the century-old elms and oaks that stood in his park. Colonel Harcourt was also different in those far-off days from his brother in that he was universally popular. Sir William has outgrown the resentment he used to excite in the days of his hot and ardent youth; and now is one of the most popular figures in the House of Commons. But in those days of fierce strife of the eighties he had many bitter foes; his brother didn't have one. Indeed, he was one of those instinctively popular personalities whom the House of Commons welcomes, when he rises or sits down, with one of those little cheers, which are often given to a great diva or a popular actress.

Colonel Harcourt died while he was comparatively young. Except that the voice, as I have said, was rather weak, and in curious contrast with the full body, he seemed a very strong man: but all of a sudden he broke down. His brother, who had for him one of those almost fierce affections which brothers sometimes have for each other was, if I mistake not, in the ancient family house when the death came; it was sudden in the end; there had been an illness of some days; and he was so affected by the loss that for many a month afterwards it was unsafe to speak to him of that departed kinsman; it almost led to a burst of tears.

It is a curious and historic race, that from which Sir William springs; and the records of its members present many a page of drama, and now and then a page of tragedy. The other day I heard the whole story from my friend, Swift McNeill—the great genealogist and family historian—in front of the House of Commons; and while one looked at the flowing full tide of the Thames running by—for the conversation was on the Terrace—there was something weird in seeing rise before us under the revivifying words of Mr. McNeill, all the pages and epochs of English history. The house of Harcourt consists of two ancient families. The Harcourt is indeed an addition to the Vernon of comparatively recent days. The Vernons can trace back to the Norman town of the same name, and doubtless had lived there—doughty but Frenchified descendants of the Vikings who had descended from the Arctic to the sunny North of France. When William came over, the Vernons were doubtless close to his person, and shared his dangers, and then—when the victory was won—shared his rewards. It was in the reign of Queen Anne and George I. that the Harcourts began their real greatness; for in that epoch Simon Harcourt became Lord Chancellor. It was a singular revival of that distinguished and successful lawyer that a year or two ago the great politician of to-day clothed himself in the garments of this ancestor; for he appeared at the Duchess of Devonshire's historical fancy dress ball as Lord Chancellor Harcourt.

The Vernons were always a strong and successful race, high in the State—high in the Church. The grandfather of Sir William was Archbishop of York; his father was a parson. The great-grandfather of the present-day Harcourt was the first to tack on the name of Harcourt to the original Vernon; he married the daughter of the Lord Chancellor and the sister of Earl Harcourt, the Irish Lord Lieutenant. And thus two great families and, to some extent, two very considerable properties, were joined together. Sir William, however, gained little except a proud name from all these distinguished ancestors. He had to go to the Bar; but his immense talents soon got him to the front. He was, perhaps, a little unfortunate in choosing the Parliamentary Bar for his talents, for the Parliamentary Bar excludes a man while it lasts from a political career. And so when a great man at the Parliamentary Bar goes into Parliament he has to give up his practice there; and as a rule—in those days of specialisation—he is unable to get up any other work.—T. P. in "M. A. P."

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE AND Co's Bombay Yarn Report, dated Hongkong, 19th July, says:—A good steady inquiry prevailed during the past fortnight resulting in sales of about 8,500 bales "ready" and "forward" at very much on previous lines and in a few cases at a rise of dols. 1-2. Considering the decline in exchange the rise should have been general and should have been much more than dols. 1-2, but heavy arrivals—about 19,000 bales having arrived during the period—retarded for the time being the higher ideas of dealers, and consequently they confined themselves to a steady inquiry as above, in which superior grades of Nos. 10 and 20 formed the chief ingredients. Nos. 12 and 16 have had some share of attention, but only half-a-dozen threads, which are in vague in the country markets, have been the medium of business in these. Sales comprise about.—

3,000 bales of No. 20 sold at dl. 98 to dl. 102					and	105 to 111
500	"	" 16	"	93	" 96	103
1,200	"	" 12	"	84	" 89 1-2	"
3,440	"	" 10	"	81	" 89	
160	"	" 8	"	78·50	" 81	
100	"	" 6	"	75	" 80	

leaving unsold stocks—under arrivals as above and shipments coastwise and northwards of about 3,000 bales—at 40,000 bales. Bargains are computed at about 35,000 bales. Exchange on India to-day is Rs. 144 1-4 wire and 144 3-4 post.

Of Japanese, about 700 bales Nos. 16 and 20 have been sold at dols. 195 for the former, and dols. 106 to 108 for the latter.

The local Mill has resumed work under the new reorganization, and about 200 bales No. 10 have been sold forward at dols. 82.

In Shanghai also a good inquiry subsisted, and a rise of half a tael to a tael was experienced, but the experience was simply the result of the continuation of the decline in exchange. Szechuan dealers were principally in the market. Newchang and Chefoo have been somewhat dormant, and those from Hankaw and the Yangtsze ports have been withholding till the subsidence of the floods in their provinces. Sales total 9,500 bales made up of—

2,100 bales of No. 20 at Tls. 73			to 76		
600	"	" 16	"	" 77·75	" 79·50
175	"	" 12	"	" 69	" 67·75
6,325	"	" 10	"	" 59·5	" 69

leaving unsold stocks at 30,000 bales. Exchange on India, as on the 15th instant, has been advised at Rs. 197 3-4 wire and Rs. 198 1-1 post.

Of Japanese, though the disparity of Taels 2 to 3 in rates during the previous period in the Osaka and China markets has narrowed by about a tael there has not been much doing owing to the absence of demand from some of the Northern Ports, and only about 1,200 bales No. 16 and 20 have been put through at Tls. 76 to 79·50 and Tls. 78 to 80·50 respectively.

As scarcity of Native Cotton is apprehended owing to floods, most of the local spinners have not been to the fore to sell. Only those who have been holding Cotton have effected sales of about 2,000 bales as follows:—

No. 10	at	Tls.	66	to	71
" 12	"	"	72	"	72·50
" 14	"	"	72	"	73·50
" 16	"	"	73·50	"	76

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, August 8,

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased, to appoint Rao Bahadur K B Moghe, Dist. Depy Collr and Magte of the first class in the district of Kanara, to exercise the powers of a Magistrate of Police.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt C A Roosmale Cocq, 3rd Bo L I, to be Cant Magte at Hyderabad, in addition to his Military duties, vice Capt H P E Parker.

Capt C A Roosmale Cocq is further appointed, under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magte of the first class in the Hyderabad Dist, and will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Hyderabad.

The Governor in Council is pleased, to confirm Mr W M F Clarke as third grade Asst Supt of Police.

The Governor in Council is pleased, to confer on Mr. Vishnu Maheshwar Gadgil all the powers of a Magistrate of the third class within the area comprised within the Municipal limits of the town of Belgaum; H E in Council is further pleased to direct that Mr. Vishnu Maheshwar Gadgil shall be a member of, and shall exercise the powers conferred on, the Bench of Magistrates at Belgaum constituted by the Govt Notification quoted above.

Mr E H Westerfield, I C S, Asst Collr in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed under Sec 17 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magte of the third class in that district.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. M D Rendall, I C S, on return from leave, to do duty as Asst Judge and Sessions Judge, Satara.

The Governor in Council is pleased, to invest Mr Jayasatya Bodhrao Tirmalrao Inamdar, Special Magte of the first class in the district of Dharwar, with the additional powers specified.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr R S Pearson, Asst Conservator of Forests, first grade, and Divisional Forest Officer, West Khandesh, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A G Erle, Divisional Forest Officer, East Khandesh, to hold charge of the office of Divisional Forest Officer, West Khandesh, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr R S Pearson or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to promote—Mr Ganpat Ramji Mane to the third grade of Extra Asst Conservator of Forests vice Mr Sadyaram Balvant Ranade, I C S, reduced, and Mr. Krishnaji Balvant Gokhale, L C E, to the fourth grade of Extra Asst Conservator of Forests vice Mr Ganpat Ramji Mane, and to place him under the orders of the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F B Young to act as Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Inspr Genl of Registration and Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, during the absence on leave of Mr W F Symonds, I C S, in addition to his own duties pending further orders.

Mr A L M Wood, I C S, Asst Collr, Khandesh, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr E G Turner, I C S, Asst Collr, Satara, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from the 22nd Aug 1901 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize Mr David Miller, a Master in Messrs Shepherd and Company's service, to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Mr L W Hartley in the appointment of Presidency Inspr of Factories.

Asst Surgn J V P Mascarenhas, L M and S, was placed on general duty from the afternoon of the 27th June 1901 to the forenoon of the 4th July 1901.

Asst Surgn G M Dixon, L M and S, has been appointed to the medical charge of the Sirsi Dispensary with effect from the forenoon of the 5th July 1901.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G O W Dunn, M Inst C E, to act as Chairman of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust during the absence on leave of Mr S Retsch, M Inst C E, or pending further orders.

Asst Surgn Mulchand Gangaram Thadani, L M and S, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Risaldar Shaikh Abdul Hamid, 5th Regt of Bo Cavy Sind Horse is appointed to be an Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of H E the Governor with effect from the 12th July 1901 vice Risaldar Shaikh Abdul Karim whose tenure of the appointment has expired.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE.)

Asst Surgn J V P Mascarenhas, L M & S, has been placed under the Special Medical Officer, Plague Operations, Bombay Presidency for Plague inoculation duty at Poona with effect from the forenoon of 4th July 1901.

The services of Capt E B Lane, 5th Bengal Cavy have been placed at the disposal of the Municipal Commr for the City of Bombay for employment on Plague duty with effect from the 30th July 1901.

The services of Lieut W H K Bourne, 2nd Bengal Lancers, have been placed at the disposal of the Municipal Commr for the City of Bombay for employment on Plague duty with effect from the 25th July 1901.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS,

Northern Division.

The following promotions and appointments of Mamlatdars are ordered in consequence of the retirement of Khan Saheb Dinsha Jhamshedjee first grade Mamlatdar:—Rao Saheb Devshankar Nabinlal Mehta to be first grade; Rao Saheb Nathabhai Avichaldas Desai L C E Bombay to be second grade seconded; Rao Saheb Vithaldas Narotamdas Nagarshet L C E Bombay to be second grade; Rao Saheb Shivram Gangadhar Mandlik B A, LL B Bombay to be third grade on probation; and Rao Saheb Maganlal Fulchand to be Probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY NOTIFICATIONS.

The Karsandas Mulji Prize—The following subject has been selected by the Syndicate for competitive Essays for the above Prize in 1902:—The Influence of the Hindu Widow Remarriage Movement on Hindu Social Progress.

The Dossabhoy Hormusji Cama Prize—Infant Mortality in Bombay; its Causes and Prevention.

The Sir George Legrand Jacob Prize—History and Development of Local Self-Government in the Bombay Presidency.

The Ashburner Prize—Metal working in Brass, Copper and Aluminium in India.

The Pandit Bhagvanlal Indraji Gold Medal and Prize—Transcripts of the Inscriptions in the Karli Caves with a discussion of the Historic Data contained in them.

The Manockji Limjee Gold Medal—The Expediency and Practicability of successfully introducing into India the Electrical Methods of Power Transmission.

The Narayen Mahadev Parmanand Prize—The changes that have taken place in the Social Condition of the Deccan during the last hundred years.

The Dr Theodore Cooke Memorial Prize—The Irrigation Works of Western India and their relative efficiency as protective Works.

The Vishvanato Narayan Mandlik Gold Medal—The Relations between the Dharma Sutras and the Metrical Smrit an the History of the Development of Hindu Law as Disclosed by these two sets of works.

The Wilson Philological Lectureship.—The Syndicate have appointed Prof. Rajaram Ramkrishna Bhagvat to deliver these Lectures for 1901-1902 on the following subject:—Sanskrit and Prakrit Languages derived from it and the Literature in which they are Embodied.

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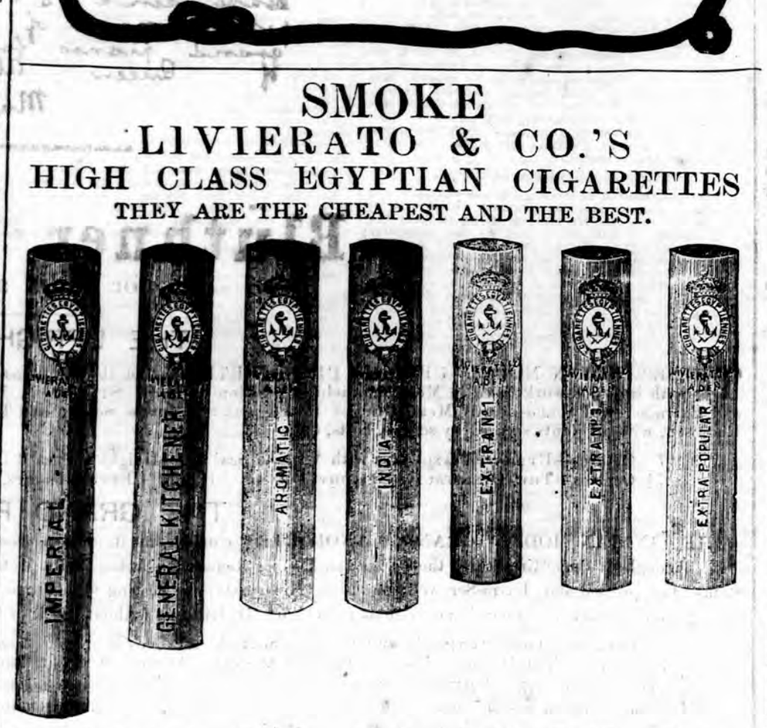

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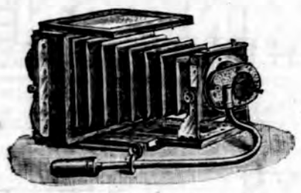

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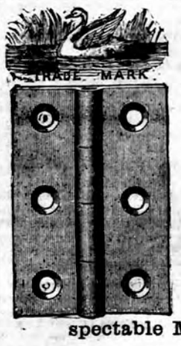

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